Introduction

This annotated bibliography is an attempt to bring together information on Japanese newspapers, magazines, and directories published in the Pacific Northwest between 1897 and 2006. For purposes of this bibliography, the Pacific Northwest is defined as Washington, Oregon and Idaho. Publications thought to be of interest to the general public and readily available in stores and newsstands, various distribution points, or by open subscription have been included. Special interest publications such as prefectural association newsletters, church bulletins, reports of the Japanese Association, membership directories of business associations (such as the Japanese Barbers Association), and the Kokugo Gakko (Japanese Language School) newsletter have not been included.

The base for this bibliography comes from Kōjiro Takeuchi’s landmark history of Japanese in the Pacific Northwest, Beikoku Seihokubu Nihon iminshi (米國西北部日本移民史) [History of Japanese Immigration in the Pacific Northwest], published in Seattle in 1929. Chapter 12 of Takeuchi’s book concentrates on newspapers and magazines and includes a narrative history of the major papers. It concludes with a list of 44 publications (some repeated from the narrative).

This base bibliography was expanded with citations found in books and articles on Japanese immigration to the Northwest, city directories, published bibliographies of newspapers, actual library holdings, private collections, and various other sources. The compilation now stands at 111 entries. In some cases it has not been possible to verify the existence of a newspaper or magazine beyond a lone citation. If the title appears in what I regard to be a reliable source, the information has been taken at face value and included in this compilation.

Some titles in this bibliography have survived to this day and are fairly well known and documented. For example, a substantial but incomplete run of the Taihoku nippō (The Great Northern Daily News) is preserved on microfilm from original paper copies held by the Library of Congress, The Center for Research Libraries, and the University of Washington. On the other hand, the Japanese newspapers in Tacoma have almost vanished excepted for a few isolated issues. The same is true for most of the magazines, although some issues do remain and are found in a variety of places. For example, I came across a single issue of a rare mimeographed quarterly magazine devoted to poetry called Kyōmei 共鳴 [Resonance], published in Eatonville, Washington, among forgotten boxes in the special collections storage room of the East Asia Library. We suspect that this issue may have originally belonged to the Japanese Association.

A concerted effort has been made to identify publications for inclusion in this bibliography – and many have been found. However, I am certain there are titles that have eluded discovery. They may be in private hands, institutional collections, or languishing in a carton in someone’s attic. Others have simply disappeared and are gone
forever. Although Washington and Oregon are well represented, there are no entries from Idaho except for the Minidoka Irrigator, a camp newspaper. This does not mean that there were no other Japanese publications in Idaho, but rather that none could be identified for this bibliography.

Romanization

All Japanese personal names and titles of newspapers and periodicals are romanized according to the Hepburn system as modified by the Library of Congress. In this system the initial letter of the first word of a title is capitalized, however all following words are in lower case (except for proper nouns). Example:

Kashū nichinichi shinbun 華州日々新聞

English Form of Titles

Whenever possible, the English title as used on or by the publication itself has been included in the entry. In main headings, the English title immediately follows the Japanese title with no square brackets or curves. This indicates that the English title appears on the publication itself or in authoritative reference sources such as city directories or trade publications. Basically, any reference source which would normally have an English title provided by the editor or publisher is treated in this way. Translated English titles which have been supplied by the author are enclosed in square brackets [ ].

Personal Names

Romanized personal names are presented in the Western order: “first name - surname.” However, the original script (characters) immediately following the romanized name is in Japanese order: “surname – first name.”

Example: Shirō Fujioka 藤岡紫朗

This is a frequently used convention in books and articles dealing with Japanese immigrant communities in North America, especially when Issei and Nisei personal names appear in the same context. It would be confusing to romanize Issei names in Japanese order: Shimizu Kiyoshi, and Nisei or Sansei names in Western order: Kazuo Tanaka (or: Tom Tanaka).

Sometimes an individual uses a romanized form of name that differs from the Hepburn system. In this paper, such names are still romanized in the Hepburn system, but followed in curves by the alternate romanization used by the individual concerned.

Example: Kunizō Maeno 前野邦三 (Kunizo Mayeno)
Pen names are very common among Japanese writers. In certain contexts a pen name is often used in place of the first name. In this respect, it can be helpful to know to whom a pen name belongs. Pen names appear in curves *between* the first name and the surname.

Example: Kageo (Fūun) Katayama 片山（風雲）景雄

It can be very difficult to ascertain the correct romanization of Japanese personal names. The individual Chinese characters that make up surnames and first names can easily have more than one possible pronunciation, or “reading” as they are usually called. In many cases, certain combinations of characters have an accepted reading and there is little or no variation. However, many names are open to question and can be a source of frustration.

An analogy can be found with Western names as well. Take for example, the surname Bronstein. It can be pronounced “bron-stine” (as in beer stein) or “bron-steen” depending on the owner’s preference. It is this preference that dictates the correct pronunciation. Japanese names share this ambiguity. I once asked our landlady in Tokyo if her last name was pronounced Kenmochi or Kenmotsu (剣持), since I had heard her referred to both ways. She replied “Dochira de mo ii desu” – either way will do. I would like to think that this is an extreme, but it is illustrative of the difficulty involved in finding the correct reading for personal names – especially when they belong to people from the early 20th century and there is little or no supporting documentation.

The notation [rom?] following a name indicates that I have been unable to confirm the correct romanization of the name and have used the most common or reasonable reading.
Acknowledgements

The author acknowledges the help and support of the following individuals without whom this compilation could not have been done.

James Arima
Sumisato Arima
Sumiyasu Arima
Paul Atkins, Dept. of Asian Languages and Literature, University of Washington
Cindy Blanding, University of Washington Libraries
MaryAnn Campbell, Oregon Historical Society
Monica Ellenbaas, Seattle YMCA
Budd Fukey
Shawna Gandy, Oregon Historical Society
Barbara Grayson, University of Washington Libraries
Kiyoko Grudier, Transpacific Women’s Society
Yaeko Inaba
Torye Kambe
Victor Kambe
George Katagiri
Terry Kato, University of Washington Libraries
Kinsey, Kristin, University of Washington Libraries
Akiko Kusunose
John R. Litz, North American Post
Ronald Magden
James Mayeno
Miles, Barbara, University of Washington Libraries
Mira Nakashima-Yarnall
Vicki Nakashima
May Namba
Eizaburo Okuizumi, University of Chicago
Albert Oyama
Becky Patchett, Oregon Nikkei Legacy Center
Glenda Pearson, University of Washington Libraries
Toru Sakahara
June Arima Schumann, Oregon Nikkei Legacy Center
Cassandra Tate
William Y. Tomori
Homer Yasui
Aji 味 [Taste]

Aji was a haiku magazine published in Seattle by the Shakōkai 沙香會.\(^1\)

Akachōchin 赤提燈 [Red Lantern]

According to Budd Fukuei, “Akachōchin was a scandal sheet published by a small guy (5'3") named Watanabe Akachōchin” in Seattle sometime in the 1930’s.\(^2\)

Amerika あめりか [America]

Kageo (Fūun) Katayama 片山 (風雲) 景雄 started this newspaper as a monthly in Seattle in May of 1905. It was later issued three times a month and then weekly. In March of 1908, the name was changed to Amerika shinpō あめりか新報 and it became a daily newspaper.\(^3\)

Amerika shinpō あめりか新報 [America News]

Amerika shinpō, a daily newspaper, was founded in Seattle in March 1908 by Kageo (Fūun) Katayama 片山 (風雲) 景雄 as the successor to his Amerika. Katayama ran the paper in partnership with Seijirō (Kenwan) Takeda 武田 (硯渓) 清次郎. Writers included Kōjirō Takeuchi 竹内幸次郎, Shunchō Matsumoto 松本春潮, and Tenko Fukuoka 福岡天鼓 who handled human interest stories. In late 1908, the Amerika shinpō absorbed the Kashi nichinichi shinbun 華州日々新聞 and acquired the latter’s printing equipment and movable type. By this time, it appears that Takeuchi had obtained a financial interest in the paper. Unfortunately, the Amerika shinpō soon encountered both personnel and financial problems. Katayama left the paper after a disagreement with Takeda and revived the old Amerika under the new name of Nichi-Bei hyōron. Meanwhile, Takeda and a partner named Kusaka sold the Amerika shinpō to Hikoichi Ishioka (石岡彦一) without informing Takeuchi and he was furious. Somehow he managed to drive Ishioka out of the company and take control of the paper. However, continued financial difficulties resulted in the sale of the movable type to the M. Furuya

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Company and forced Takeuchi to suspend publication in November 1908. With help from Kuranosuke Hirade 平出倉之助, Takeuchi got the type back and went on to establish a new paper on January 1, 1910 which he called the *Taihoku nippō* 大北日報 (*The Great Northern Daily News*).\(^4\)

**Asahi shinbun 旭新聞 [Asahi News]**

The *Asahi shinbun* was founded in Seattle on March 1, 1905 as an outgrowth of the literary magazine, *Tamatebako* 玉手箱. The publisher was Juichirō Itō 伊藤壽一郎 (surname later changed to Terusaki 照崎), and Shikō Morooka 師岡紫紅 was the editor. Bunji Hamaoka 濱岡文治 was business manager and also wrote human interest stories. Goichirō Shinohara 篠原吾一郎 and Takisaburō Tsuchiya 土屋瀧三郎 provided capital. The paper was originally produced in the basement of the Dearborn Hotel and later at 314 Washington Street.

After Morooka left, Toyoji (Shōyō) Abe 阿部 (照洋) became the editor and was joined by Keisen Hara 原賢川. About this time, Taïn Ueda 上田台蔭 also joined the staff as writer and translator. The paper later moved to 4th Avenue, and subsequently to Main Street at which time a printing press was acquired. When Abe left for Oregon, Jūshirō (Hihō) Katō 加藤 (肥峰) 十四郎 became editor and was later succeeded by Sakujirō (Kanbō) Kuwahara 桑原 (關畑) 册次郎. Among the staff writers were Shibakarō [rom?] Sugano 蒲野芝華郎, Mie (Ryōryō) Natori 名取 (稲取) 三重, Michimaro (Goyō) Iino 飯野 (五洋) 道真呂, and Chōhei (Kōfu) Nishikata 西方 (更風) 長平.\(^5\) Kyūin (Rokkei) Okina 翁 (六溪) 久寅 was also a contributor.

Many members of the editorial staff were themselves writers of fiction or poetry and they encouraged the publication of original works of literature by individuals from the local Japanese communities. The paper became well known for its literary features, among which was the regular column, “Asahi bungeiran” 旭文藝欄. In fact, the *Asahi* was regarded by some as the leading Japanese newspaper in the city.

In stark contrast to the literary aspect of the paper was its propensity for printing articles about local scandals and gossip. This was, in part, a strategy to attract ordinary readers in what was a highly competitive newspaper market with two other strong Japanese dailies: the *Hokubei jiji* and the *Taihoku nippō*.

The first big scandal involving the *Asahi* occurred in 1908 and was known as the “Rotten Egg Incident” or the “Yamahiko Affair.” It centered on a Japanese female aged 21 named Seiko Kodama 児玉セイ子. The paper ran several articles about a young woman they called SeikoYamahiko, a name immediately identified by many Japanese as a kind


\(^5\)Takeuchi, p. 549.
of alias for Ms. Kodama. The articles claimed that she had been involved in licentious behavior while a resident of the Methodist Episcopal Women’s Home. Reverend Seimei Yoshioka 吉岡誠明 of the Japanese M.E. Mission sued the editor, C. H. Yoshimura, for defamation of character in King County Court. Yoshimura pleaded guilty in criminal court to having libeled Seiko Kodama and was fined $100. He was later arrested and charged with sending obscene matter through the U.S. mails and bail was set at $750. The incident caused a good deal of turmoil in the community.

A little more than four years later another ugly incident occurred that would result in the downfall of the *Asahi shinbun*. Often referred to as the Fukei Tosho Jiken 不敬投書事件 [The Disrespectful Letters Incident], it began in November 1913 when approximately eight letters threatening the life of the Emperor were sent from the Seattle area to various ministries of the Japanese government. Again in 1914 more letters warning of a plot against the Emperor were sent from Seattle and Tacoma. All were signed with false names. A letter dated May 3, 1915 to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs cautioned the government that all the staffers of the Taihoku nippō were socialists and that one or more of them would be going to Japan with a tour group in the near future to do something terrible to the Emperor.

News leaked from the Consulate that the villain was someone in Seattle and the *Asahi shinbun*, *Hokubei jiji*, and Taihoku nippō launched off on a hunt for the suspect. The *Asahi shinbun* and the *Hokubei jiji* joined forces with the objective of toppling the Taihoku nippō which was the new comer of the three Japanese dailies.

In October of 1916 Consul Takahashi identified a man named Ōta whose handwriting and distinctive vocabulary matched that of the threatening letters. The Consulate forcibly repatriated him to Japan. By early 1917 a rumor circulated that Ōta had confessed.

Meanwhile, the *Asahi* had its own theory to promote and started publishing articles in February 1917 claiming that Masajirō Furuya and his associates were behind the affair. Their reasoning was that recent good economic times (during World War I) had enabled Japanese residents to save money which they deposited in the Japanese Commercial Bank, operated by Furuya. They had become prosperous enough to bring marriage partners over from Japan, go back home to visit ancestral burial sites, or join tour groups to Japan. In order to finance these activities they would be making withdrawals from the bank.

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6 Sakaguchi (p. 102) reports that Kodama was living at the Methodist Women’s Home, while the local English language press reported that she was living at the home of Reverend Yoshioka.
7 “Japanese Editor Guilty of Libel,” *Seattle Times*, May 16, 1908, p.12 (newspaper citation courtesy of John Litz).
8 “Japanese Editor is Arrested,” *Seattle Times*, June 4, 1908, p. 8 (newspaper citation courtesy of John Litz).
These withdrawals would soon amount to a significant sum and could even jeopardize the future of the bank as well as that of Furuya and his associates.

Furuya did not take this accusation lightly and promptly filed a suit against the paper for improper use of the U.S. mails and for libel. He also placed announcements in the Taihoku nippō stating that reports in the Asahi were groundless and the state bank examiner had been asked to take legal action against the Asahi. Publisher Itō, editor Kuwahara, and writer Usei Watanabe 濡電雨声 were named in the suit and subsequently jailed. They were later released on bail and continued operation of the paper.11

The Taihoku nippō struck back on September 20, 1917 with a brief series of articles criticizing the Asahi for its unethical role in the Ōta matter. The Consulate asked the newspapers to refrain from publishing articles regarding the Ōta affair while the case was still under investigation in Japan. In order to defend itself, the Taihoku nippō began an investigative series on the internal workings of the Asahi shinbun.

Court proceedings against the Asahi began on November 17, 1916 and would continue for quite some time. Several days later the Taihoku nippō came into possession of a letter from Jūshirō Katō to Asahi editor Juichirō Terusaki (former surname Itō) outlining his strategy for destroying the Taihoku nippō. After the content of this letter was revealed, the Asahi suffered a major loss of support from the community. Advertisers began to pull their ads, and on December 4, a group of four community leaders asked Juichirō Terusaki for a formal explanation of the Katō letter. An independent investigation of the matter including the actions of Itō and Kuwahara was held by the Japanese Association on December 27-28, 1917. After the investigation, the Association publicly concluded the Asahi shinbun to be “harmful and of no value” to the community. The paper was abandoned by advertisers and many readers, however it managed to struggle along until March 1918 when it finally ceased publication.12

Camp Harmony News Letter

The Camp Harmony News Letter was published on a mimeograph for residents of the Camp Harmony Assembly Center which was located on the fairgrounds in Puyallup, Washington. The first issue came out on May 5, 1942. By the issue of June 12, the staff had stabilized and appeared as follows:

Editor Dick Takeuchi
Managing editor Dyke Miyagawa
Sports editor Kenji Tani
Copy editor Makiko Takahashi
Reporters Ruth Yoshimoto
Gertrude Takayama
Mitsuko Yagi

11 Itō, Hokubei hyakunenzakura, pp. 852-54.
Richard "Dick" Takeuchi, son of Kojirō Takeuchi, was previously publisher of the *Taihoku nippō* in Seattle. He would later become editor of the *Minidoka Irrigator*.

The paper reported on news and events relevant to the residents of the assembly center. Social activities and sports events received good coverage. The last issue (vol. 1, no.12) was published on August 14, 1942.

**Dekoboko 凸凹 [Imbalance]**

In February 1909 Noboru (Hokusei) Date 伊達 (北星) 昇, and Bakotsu [rom?] Nakagawa 中川馬骨 planned to start a magazine in Seattle called *Dekoboko*. They encountered opposition from Masajirō Furuya 古屋政次郎 and Charles Tetsuo (C.T.) Takahashi 高橋徹夫 and the publication never advanced beyond the initial printing. According to an advertisement placed by Date and Nakagawa in the February 14, 1909 edition of the *Nichi-Bei hyōron*, they had almost finished printing the first issue when Furuya and Takahashi expressed their belief that the magazine was not appropriate for the Japanese community at that juncture in time. Date and Nakagawa very much regretted not being able to issue their magazine as planned, but found it impossible to continue. Date would re-enter the world of journalism some 39 years later (November 1948) as a partner in Kazue Miyata’s *Seihoku nippō* 西北日報.

**Dendō jihō 傳道時報 [Evangelization News]**

Rev. Orio Inoue 井上織夫 (Orio Inouye) of the Japanese Presbyterian Church was editor of this religious magazine published by the Tōyō Dendōkai 東洋傳道會 (Oriental Evangelization Society) at 116 5th Avenue South in Seattle. It is thought to have continued the *Nichi-Bei jihō* 日米時報 around late 1917 or early 1918.

**Dōhō 同胞 [Fellow Countrymen]**

Katsunari Sasaki 佐々木勝成 was the publisher and Kōson Ōta 大田虹村 was the editor of this labor oriented publication in Seattle. According to Takeuchi it lasted a mere three or four issues before financial difficulties forced it to close. However, it is listed in both

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13 Takeuchi, p. 574.
14 Text of the advertisement is reprinted on p. 530 of Takeuchi.
15 English name from *Polk’s Seattle City Directory*, 1918 ed.
16 Listed in *Hokubei nenkan* 北米年鑑 for 1918 and 1919.
17 Takeuchi, p. 574.
the 1918 and 1919 editions of the *Hokubei nenkan*, indicating that it may have continued longer.

**Donchiki ドンチキ**

Sakutarō Yamada lost control of his publication, *Seihokubu Nihonjin eigyō annai* 西北部日本人営業案内 [Japanese Business Directory of the Pacific Northwest] during hospitalization for a broken leg incurred during a drinking episode. After he was released from the hospital he started a magazine in Seattle called *Donchiki*. The magazine continued until January 1921 when Yamada passed away. His friends published a memorial issue after which the magazine was closed down.18

**Eikaku 鋭角 [The Angle]**

*Eikaku* was a mimeographed magazine devoted to poetry. It was published in the late 1920's in Snoqualmie Falls by the SF Kurabu SF倶楽部.19

**Engan jihō 沿岸時報 Coast Times**20

Well-known Seattle resident Sonan Akiyama 秋山蘇南 published the first issue of *Engan jihō* in April of 1914. It was issued weekly with a circulation of 1,000 copies.21 According to Takeuchi, it continued for three or four months and ceased.22 However, it is listed in the 1918 editions of the *Hokubei nenkan* and *Polk's Seattle City Directory*, so it probably ceased publication around late 1917 or early 1918.

**Evacuzette**

The *Evacuzette* was a mimeographed newspaper for residents of the North Portland Assembly Center in Portland, Oregon. It was published semiweekly on Tuesdays and Fridays from May 19-August 25, 1942. Yuji Hiromura was the editor in chief. Other staff members of the newspaper were:

- Managing editor: Ted Tsuboi
- News editor: Taka Ichikawa
- Art editor: Chiseo Shoji
- Sports editor: George Hijiya

18 Takeuchi, p. 575.
19 *Eikaku*, vol. 2, no. 1 (May 1927) held by University of Washington Libraries, Special Collections.
20 English title from *Polk's Seattle City Directory*, 1918 ed.
22 Takeuchi, p. 576.
Women's editor       Umeko Matsubu
Business manager     Tom Okazaki

The paper covered news of concern to camp residents, social and sports events, as well as vital statistics.

Geibijin 藝美人 Gei-Bi-Jin [The Cultured Person]

The monthly magazine Geibijin began in Seattle on February 11, 1908 as a quasi-organ of the Hiroshima Kenjinkai [Hiroshima Prefectural Association]. In 1910 it was issued twice a month. Jirō Iwamura 岩村次郎 was the editor and publisher. In 1916 or 1917 the title was changed to Manjihō 萬時報. The Hiroshima Kenjinkai in Los Angeles also issued a magazine called Geibijin around 1918.

Hakudō 白道 [The Path of Light]

Hakudō was published in Tacoma as an organ of the Takoma Bussei [Tacoma Young Buddhists] from November 1928 to June 1930. Reverend Jōkatsu Yukawa was in charge with Shigeru Masugi 眞杉茂 and others taking responsibility for editorial work.

Hankyō 反響 [Echo]


Hokubei hōchi 北米報知 The North American Post

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24 Takeuchi, p. 574.
25 Listings in Polk’s Seattle City Directory confirm this chronology. The 1916 edition of the Hokubei nenkan lists the Geibijin, while the 1918 edition lists the Manjihō.
28 Hankyō 反響, vol. 1, no. 2 (Sept. 25, 1918) held in the Tacoma Japanese Association Papers, University of Washington Libraries, Special Collections.
The *Hokubei hōchi* began as a weekly newspaper on June 5, 1946 at 216 6th Ave. South in Seattle. Sadahiko Ikoma 生駒貞彥 and Kunizo Maeno 前野邦三 (Kunizo Mayeno) organized the new venture and served as publishers.

Sadahiko Ikoma was born in Japan on August 3, 1890 and came to the United States in 1908. In 1910 he was employed in a cannery. He also reported to have been an apprentice writer for the same paper for two or three years when he was a young man. In any case, it is clear that he had experience in the newspaper business before the war. Maeno got his start in the fruit and produce business in the 1920s. In the late 1930s he operated the Washington Beer Distributing Company and was active in the Japanese community. After the war he returned to Seattle and established an employment agency called the Japanese Placement Service.

The first editor of the paper was Sumio Arima 有馬純雄, an experienced newspaperman and the last editor of the pre-war *Hokubei jiji*. He had just been released from an internment camp in Texas and arrived on Bainbridge Island with his family in March of 1946. He was quickly recruited by Ikoma and Maeno to be the editor of the *Hokubei hōchi*. With their assistance he managed to produce the first three issues of the paper. However, he soon became overwhelmed by the work-load which had taken a heavy toll on his health. In the third issue (June 19, 1946) he announced his decision to resign. Ikoma took over the paper the following week.

From 1946-1948 the paper was printed by the West Coast Printing Company. It consisted of 4 pages each measuring 13” x 19.” The paper expanded to 6 pages with the November 27, 1946 issue. Early writers included Iwao Matsushita 松下巖, writing under the pen name of Tadenoha 蔻薫, and Heiji Henry Okuda 奥田平次. Among the contributors from Japan were Sumiyoshi Arima 有馬純義, editor of the *Hokubei jiji* (North American Times) in the 1930s, who submitted columns titled “Tōkyō zakki” [Tokyo miscellany] and “Tōkyō zuisō” [Tokyo Jottings] under his old pen name of Hanazono Ichirō 花園一郎. Kyūn (Rokkei) Okina 翁 (六溪)久充, well known pre-war literary figure, contributed an 8 part series on his recollections of Seattle in “the good old days.”

An English section was published briefly from January 1, 1947 through May 26, 1948. In January 1948, the newspaper moved to 215 5th Ave. South, which was the location of the pre-war *Hokubei jiji* (North American Times). An old style press and a set of Japanese movable type were acquired and the paper was published three times a week beginning

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30 1910 United States Census.
34 Arima, *Shiatoru nikkan höjishi*, p. 156.
on April 20, 1948. On March 1, 1949, the paper began publication on a daily basis (except weekends and holidays) and the phrase “Japanese Evening Daily” was added to the masthead.\textsuperscript{36} In June of 1949, Kazuo Ito sent his first article to the paper.\textsuperscript{37}

In the summer of 1954, Sadahiko Ikoma left the paper. It was subsequently reorganized as a corporation, with Terumitsu Kano 狩野輝光, an associate editor of the \textit{Hokubei jiji} in the late 1930s, as president, Kunitarō Tanabe 田辺国太郎 as treasurer, and Shigetoshi Watanabe as secretary. Shigenobu Hieda 桧枝茂信 served as editor for a brief period in 1954.\textsuperscript{38} Heiji Okuda also played a role as publisher and contributing writer from about 1954 to 1956. At this time, Henry Takemitsu (H.T.) Kubota 窪田竹光 took over as president and publisher. Terumitsu Kano became editor and vice president, with Kunitarō Tanabe as vice president. Takami Hibiya 日比谷隆美, also an associate editor with the \textit{Hokubei jiji}, returned to Seattle in 1956 after ten years in Chicago and joined the \textit{Hokubei hōchi} as assistant editor. He took over as editor in 1959 when Kano left for a position with Japan Airlines.\textsuperscript{39}

Other writers in the 1950s were Shirō Fujioka 藤岡聰朗 of Los Angeles, editor of the \textit{Hokubei Ji ji} from 1905 to about 1910, Shūichi Fukui 福井周一 of Tacoma, and Katsuharu (Gogai) Nakashima 中島 (桐街) 勝治 of Portland.

The \textit{Hokubei hōchi} soldiered on through the 1960s and 1970s weathering assorted difficulties and sober predictions of financial collapse. In 1974 the paper was faced with the prospect of relocating from the building on 5\textsuperscript{th} Avenue South due to impending demolition. There was not enough money for the move, so H.T. Kubota announced that the paper would cease publication. The community rallied and raised about $20,000 to maintain the business. This same year the paper moved to 517 South Main Street.\textsuperscript{40}

By 1981 the \textit{Hokubei hōchi} had again fallen on hard times. The paper continued to publish daily until March 18, but reverted to a tri-weekly schedule on March 20 in order to reduce expenses. Operating costs and deficits continued to rise and H.T. Kubota announced a suspension of publication which lasted for two months in August and September. After much discussion in the community a group was formed to buy the paper from publisher H.T. Kubota and a new entity was created with Yoshito Fujii 藤井義人 as president and publisher. Edward Shigeru Hidaka 日高重 was vice president and Noboru Kageyama 影山昇 was the business manager. The \textit{Hokubei hōchi} returned to life.

In 1983 the paper moved to space on the second floor of the Rainier Heat and Power Building at 622 ½ South Jackson Street. This move marked the paper’s transition from

\begin{itemize}
\item \textsuperscript{36} \textit{Hokubei hōchi}, March 1, 1949.
\item \textsuperscript{37} \textit{Hokubei hōchi}, June 24, 1991.
\item \textsuperscript{38} \textit{Hokubei hōchi}, June 7, 2006, p. 8 (Japanese section).
\item \textsuperscript{40} \textit{Hokubei hōchi}, June 28, 2006, p. 8.
\end{itemize}
hand-set movable type to the use of electronic Japanese typewriters (Wa-bun taipu 和文タイプ) in late September of 1983.

Takami Hibiya retired in 1984 and Shiro Masaki 正木史郎 became editor. Fujii was still president in January 1985, but would retire by September 1985. Also in September, Noboru Kageyama 影山昇 became president and publisher. Akiko Kusunose 楠瀬明子 joined the paper as assistant editor. At the end of 1987, Kageyama retired and Masaki moved on to other employment.

January 1988 marked another period of change. Tomio Moriguchi 森口富雄 became publisher and president of the corporation. H.T. Kubota 窪田竹光 was first vice president, Tsuyoshi Horike 堀家毅 was second vice president, and Minoru Tsubota 坪田実 was secretary. Akiko Kusunose became editor-in-chief. In early 1990, Japanese word processing entered the office on a trial basis, and by June the entire paper was written on computers. In 1995 a professional graphic designer was hired and the paper was completely composed on computers.

On May 16, 1997 the Northwest Nikkei was merged into the Hokubei hōchi and ceased to exist as a separate newspaper. Kamilla Kuroda McClelland continued in the position of Nikkei Editor through July 1998 (a carry-over from the Northwest Nikkei). She was succeeded by Cary C. Giudici who served as English Section editor from August 7, 1998 to March 5, 1999. John R. Litz, a regular contributor to the Northwest Nikkei, continued his work as researcher and writer for the English section of the Hokubei hōchi.

Ms. Kusunose ended fourteen years with the Post when she retired from her position as editor with the July 2, 1999 issue. Max Wurtzburg joined the paper in the summer of 1999. He later became the English Section editor and held this position until November 18, 2000. Meanwhile, on the Japanese language side, Nui Tateyama was editor briefly from July 16-23, 1999. Hitoshi Ogi 萩仁 replaced her as editor from July 30, 1999 to Aug. 19, 2000. Akira Yagi took over as editor from August 26, 2000 through November 18, 2000. On December 13, 2000, the paper changed from 3 times a week to 2 times a week. No editor was listed from December 2000 through January 19, 2002, although Mikiko Amagai 天海幹子, who joined the paper in October 2000 in charge of billing and circulation, assumed the duties of editor for a portion of this period.

In October of 2001 the paper moved to the second floor of the former Uwajimaya store at 519 6th Avenue South. Mikiko Amagai was appointed managing editor with the

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43 Hokubei hōchi, Sept. 27, 1985, p. 3.
44 Hokubei hōchi, Jan. 5, 1988, p. 2.
45 Hokubei hōchi, July 16, 1999, p. 4.
48 Hokubei hōchi, March 5, 1999, p. 6.
49 Hokubei hōchi, June 7, 2006.
January 26, 2002 issue and continued until her resignation at the end of May 2004. Vincent A. Matsudaira became editor in June 2004 and served through September 2005. In January 2005, the paper moved to free distribution,50 with paid mail subscription as an option. Chris Nishiwaki took over as the English Section editor on October 5, 2005.

Yaeko Inaba 稲葉八重子 was designated Japanese editor with the April 12, 2006 issue. Shihō Sasaki 佐々木志峰 (Shihou Sasaki) is a staff writer. The paper celebrated its 60th anniversary in June 2006. Nishiwaki announced his departure as English Section editor in the issue for July 12, 2006.

Due to financial considerations, the Hokubei hōchi moved to a weekly publication schedule beginning with the issue for Wednesday October 4, 2006.

Hokubei jihō 北米時報 [North American Review]
   See
   Nichi-Bei jihō

Hokubei jiji 北米時事 The North American Times

According to several published accounts, the Hokubei jiji was founded to provide competition to a newspaper called Nihonjin 日本人 which was published by the Japanese Association with backing from the influential Tōyō Bōeki Kaisha 東洋貿易會社 (Oriental Trading Company).51 The Nihonjin was first issued on March 5, 1900 on a mimeograph machine. In July of the same year a supporters association was formed with the goal of purchasing a press and movable type in order to improve the appearance and stature of the paper. Money was collected and the first edition printed with movable type appeared on February 16, 1901. Shortly thereafter it was revealed that editor Manzō Watanabe 渡邊滿蔵 purchased the press and other assets in his own name thereby making the newspaper his personal property and a small scandal developed. It wasn’t long before Watanabe’s deeds became a troublesome issue for the Japanese Association. It has been related that Ototaka Yamaoka 山岡竜高 was called on to solve the problem. He and his associates recruited and paid the dues for a large number of new members for the Association from among nearby railroad laborers and farm workers. They were brought to a special meeting of the Japanese Association where a vote was called on the legitimacy of Watanabe’s actions. The membership readily validated Watanabe’s acquisition of the newspaper’s assets and the matter was closed. The whole affair caused significant resentment in the community and many people expressed the need for a more objective newspaper to compete with the Nihonjin.52

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50 Hokubei hōchi, June 7, 2006.
51 Takeuchi, p. 546.
52 Takeuchi, p. 545.
Dr. Kiyoshi Kumamoto 隈元清, a dentist, Kuranosuke Hirade 平出倉之助, a prosperous retailer, Jūji Yatagai 矢田貝柔二, and Ichirō Yamamoto 山本一郎 decided to take action. They formed an investors group and put up the capital to start the *Hokubei jiji* in the basement of the K. Hirade Company at 5th and Main. The first issue of the daily evening newspaper made its appearance on September 1, 1902.

Sakutarō (Dongyū) Yamada 山田 (鈍牛) 作太郎 was the first editor. He was succeeded by Yasushi Yamazaki 山崎敏 sometime around 1903 or early 1904. Dates for the next change in editorial responsibility are not clear, however it appears that Senjirō Hatsukano 初鹿野詫次郎 and Fumio (Gyokudō) Aoyagi 青柳 (獄堂) 芳未雄 took over in late 1904. Yamazaki may have stayed in Seattle for another two years, although he eventually left for Vancouver, B.C. to become editor of the *Tairiku nippō* 大陸日報 in 1909. Meanwhile, Hatsukano and Aoyagi both resigned in 1905 in a dispute over wages with Dr. Kumamoto. They were replaced in November 1905 by Shirō Fujioka 藤岡紫朗, a graduate of Waseda University and experienced newspaperman, who assumed the position of editor. Fujioka was well respected and took an active role in the community. Under his leadership significant improvements were made to the paper. When he left for California, Dengo (Mokkō) [rom?] Matsuhara 松原 (木公) 伝吾 took over as editor from about 1910 through 1912.

The first issue of the *Hokubei nenkan* 北米年鑑 (North American Times Year Book) was published in 1910.

A major change took place in 1913 when Dr. Kumamoto decided to return to Japan because his father had become ill. Sumikiyo Arima 有馬純清 and Shōichi Suginoo 杉尾正一 (G.S. Sugino) each purchased a 1/3 interest in the *Hokubei jiji* with Dr. Kumamoto retaining a 1/3 interest. Sumikiyo Arima became the editor and publisher. Suginoo handled the duties of business manager.

Sumikiyo Arima was born into a samurai family in southern Japan in 1867. As a young man he studied English with a foreign missionary in Osaka and later became a Presbyterian minister. In September of 1909 he arrived in Seattle with the intention of spending a year or two observing American society and continuing his study of English. After traveling to the east coast he enrolled at Oskaloosa College in Iowa and graduated with a doctorate in philosophy. He returned to the Pacific Northwest and served as minister of the Japanese Methodist Church in Tacoma for about a year. During this time he was also in charge of the Tacoma office of the *Hokubei jiji*. It was no doubt this connection that led him to buy into the paper when Dr. Kumamoto returned to Japan.

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53 The surname is pronounced sugi-no-oh, rather than sugi-new. Suginoo’s first name appears in many printed sources as 正一三 (Seichizō ?). The first name is given in the 1916 ed. of the *Hokubei nenkan* as 正三 (Seizō or Shōzō). These are typographical errors. His World War I draft card registration gives his name as Shoichi Suginoh, clearly indicating that the correct first name is 正一 (Shōichi). The surname has also appeared incorrectly in romanized form as Suginosh.

54 Takeuchi, p. 548.

55 Arima, *Shiatoru nikkan hōjishi*, p. 5.
Sumikiyo had two sons who came to the United States and would subsequently join the newspaper. Sumiyoshi 純義, born in 1895, is thought to have come to America around 1912. He attended Broadway High School in Seattle and then went to Portland to study at Pacific University. After graduation he returned to Seattle and attended graduate school at the University of Washington before going to work at the *Hokubei jiji*.

Sumio 純雄 arrived in Seattle in August 1918. He attended Broadway High School and subsequently studied for two years at the New York Art Institute. After graduating from the Art Institute, he returned to Seattle to join his father and brother at the paper.\(^{56}\)

Suginoo returned to Japan in the spring of 1918 and Sumikiyo acquired his share of the *Hokubei jiji*.

During the 1920's Sumikiyo devoted much time and energy to the paper. He wrote a regular column called “Hokubei shunjū” 北米春秋 in which he commented on political and social issues of interest to the Japanese community. The column also included essays on philosophy, human nature, religion, and reflections on life in Seattle. During this time he published three books in Japan. Prominent among them was *Beikoku no hai-Nichi* 米国の排日 (1922) which consisted largely of “Hokubei shunjū” columns related to the anti-Japanese movement in the United States.

In 1929 or 1930 he returned to Japan to pursue other interests and his son, Sumiyoshi, took over as managing editor. At this time Sumio held the position of City Editor. Throughout the 1930's the paper maintained its strength and continued to play a major role in the community in spite of the Depression. An English page was added in the mid-1930s in response to the growing influence of the second generation. Herbert Ogawa was the English editor in January 1934.\(^{57}\) He was succeeded by Jackson (a.k.a. Jaxon) Sonoda who was previously the assistant editor of the English section. In January 1939 Keitarō (Kyō) Kawajiri 川尻 (杏雨) 慶太郎 left the *Taihoku nippō* and came to the *Hokubei jiji* as department manager.\(^{58}\) Around the middle of 1941 Budd Fukei, who had also left the *Taihoku nippō*, joined the *Hokubei jiji* as English editor.\(^{59}\)

On November 18, 1941 Sumiyoshi returned to Japan on the Hikawa Maru\(^{60}\) and Sumio assumed full control of the paper. He continued in this position until December 7, 1941 when he was arrested by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and interned for the duration of the war. Associate editors Terumitsu Kano, Takami Hibiya, and English editor Budd Fukei carried on until the last issue of the paper was published on March 12, 1942. This marked the end of the longest running Japanese language newspaper in Seattle. Both the *Seattle Post-Intelligencer* and the *Seattle Times* carried the story on the closure of the *North American Times* and quoted from its final English editorial, in which

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\(^{56}\) Arima, *Shiatoru nikkan hōjishi*, pp. 121-22.

\(^{57}\) *Hokubei jiji*, Jan. 1, 1934, p. 1 (English section)

\(^{58}\) *Polks Seattle City Directory*, 1939; *Hokubei jiji*, Jan 6, 1939, p. 1 (English section)

\(^{59}\) Personal communication from Budd Fukei to the author, August 21, 2006.

\(^{60}\) Arima, *Shiatoru nikkan hōjishi*, p. 107.
it urged readers “to continue to support the cause for which the United States is fighting ….”\textsuperscript{61} As Budd Fukei observed, a huge issue then was: Can our country count on the patriotism of Japanese Americans in time of war.

Hokubei kōron 北米公論 [North American Forum]

The magazine, \textit{Hokubei kōron}, was published in Seattle and was somehow originally associated with the \textit{Taihoku nippō} 大北日報. However, by 1921 Shirō Nakamura 中村史郎 and Mie (Ryōryō) Natori 名取 (綾々) 三重 were co-publishers and it appears to have become a completely separate publication.

Hokubei kyōhō 北米教報 [North American Church News]

\textit{Hokubei kyōhō}, edited by Reverend Seimei Yoshioka 吉岡誠明, was an organ of the Japanese Methodist Episcopal Mission.\textsuperscript{62} It was founded in December 1907\textsuperscript{63} in Seattle and continued until about 1917.\textsuperscript{64}

Hokubei nenkan 北米年鑑 The North American Times Year Book

The \textit{Hokubei nenkan} was a compendium of information for Japanese in the Pacific Northwest issued by the \textit{Hokubei jiji (The North American Times)} in Seattle. The first edition, called no.1, was published in 1910. The year book was published annually through 1920. There was a gap of seven years before the next edition appeared in 1928. The last edition was published in 1936. An announcement in the November 12, 1941 issue of the \textit{Hokubei jiji} notified readers that an address and telephone directory of Japanese in the Pacific Northwest would be published sometime in 1942. This directory was intended to update the 1936 yearbook which was then 5 years old. Data was collected for the new directory, but it was never completed due to the outbreak of World War II.

The year books included sections on general conditions in the United States and Japanese communities in the Pacific Northwest; materials on legal matters and legislation including samples of legal forms distributed through the Consulate; and a lengthy business and residential directory. Each volume typically had a twelve to sixteen page pictorial section at the front. Examples of photographs included between 1910 and 1914 are:

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textit{Seattle Post-Intelligencer}, March 14, 1942, p. 1; \textit{Seattle Times}, March 14, 1942 p. 3.
  \item Takeuchi, p. 575.
  \item It is listed in the 1912, 1914, 1916, and 1918 editions of the \textit{Hokubei nenkan}.
\end{itemize}
Portraits of the Japanese royal family, local consulates, U.S. political figures
Street scenes and views of Seattle, Tacoma, Spokane, Yakima, and Bellingham
Community gatherings
Naval training ships visiting Seattle
Views of Nihonmachi (Japantown)
Japanese operated farms

Between 1914 and 1916, more descriptive photographs of Japan were included.

The volume for 1916 covered the following topics:

Japanese royal family and matters relating to politics and government of Japan
Summary of important events in 1915
Data on Japan, United States, and Canada
Japanese in the United States
Compendium of legal information, legislation, and forms

The remaining portion of the year book was comprised of a narrative section featuring
issues of concern to the local Japanese community and a directory (address and
telephone) of Japanese businesses and residents in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and
British Columbia.

By the time the 1928 volume was issued, the emphasis had shifted from Japan to the local
Japanese community. The pictorial section in the 1928 volume contained only two pages
of photographs taken in Japan, while the 1936 volume contained none. The narrative
section was devoted heavily to the Japanese communities of the Pacific Northwest and
issues directly related to them. The business and residential directory had expanded
considerably.

Hokubei senryū 北米川柳 [North American Senryū]

Hokubei senryū began in Seattle in 1946 as a hand-written monthly publication printed
on a mimeograph machine. It was issued by the Hokubei Senrýu Ginsha from 713 Main
Street. By 1951 it was type-set. The January 1951 issue consisted of 43 pages on folded
double leaves and measured 6 by 8 ½ inches. The majority of the poems appear to be
written by people from the Seattle area, however there was a section for Spokane and
several pages of contributions from Oakland and the San Francisco Bay area.

Hokuto 北斗 [North Star] 65

No information available.

65 Takeuchi, p. 576.
Hōmu ホーム [Home]

Hōmu was a family oriented magazine published by Mr. and Mrs. Katsuharu (Gogai) Nakashima 中島 (桐街) 勝治, from their home at 3808 Genesee Street in Seattle.

Hotoke no oshie 仏の教 [Teachings of Buddha]

Reverend Gendo Nakai 中井玄道, a Hongwanji Buddhist priest, founded the monthly magazine Hotoke no oshie in Seattle around the spring of 1906 with the purpose of fostering the Buddhist faith. It is listed in the 1918 edition of the Hokubei nenkan and research by Professor Ronald Magden indicates that it was published as late as 1927.

Japan Current (Nihon chōryū 日本潮流)

The Japan Current, an English language magazine similar in size to a pamphlet, was started in Seattle in early 1907 by Jihei Hashiguchi 橋口次平 while he was a student at the University of Washington. It continued for about 3 or 4 issues.

Japanese American Courier

James Yoshinori Sakamoto, a native of Seattle, founded the first English language newspaper for the Japanese-American community in the Pacific Northwest. In the early 1920s he went to the east coast to study and before long started working for the Nichi-Bei shūhō (Japanese American Commercial Weekly) in New York where he got started in journalism. Sakamoto was an avid sportsman from a young age and decided to try boxing when he was in New York. Unfortunately, he suffered retinal detachments in both eyes and eventually lost his sight. He returned to Seattle and in December 1927 made the decision to establish the Japanese American Courier. The first issue of the weekly paper was published on January 1, 1928 at 317 Maynard Avenue. It consisted of 4 pages in tabloid size.

By the end of 1928 he had met and married Misao Nishitani, who became the office manager and the mainstay of the Courier. The paper, in accordance with Sakamoto’s

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66 Takeuchi, p. 576.
67 Takeuchi, p. 573.
68 Ronald E. Magden, “Buddhism Comes to Seattle” in More Voices, New Stories: King County, Washington’s First 150 Years. Seattle: King County Landmarks and Heritage Commission, 2002. Footnote 1, p. 185.
69 Seattle Public Library once held a copy of vol. 1 no. 4 (December 1907), but it could not be located by library staff as of this writing. Princeton University and the New York Public Library also hold some issues.
70 Takeuchi, p. 574.
personal philosophy, was devoted to promoting Americanism, good citizenship, and loyalty among the Nisei. Sakamoto was deeply involved in the formation of the Japanese American Citizens League and the paper gave extensive coverage to this organization. Sakamoto also worked to further participation in youth sports and was responsible for the Courier baseball and basketball leagues.

National and international news appeared on the front page and news about Japan was well reported. Local coverage was extensive and included news of a wide variety of community organizations such as churches, social clubs, businesses, schools, and athletic clubs. The paper also provided an outlet for Nisei writers.

Some years later the office moved to 214 5th Avenue South and the paper expanded to a full size newspaper format, but remained at 4 pages. The economic foundation of the paper was never solid. During the depression years the Sakamotos suffered severe financial hardship and struggled to keep the paper afloat. Loans and concerted efforts to bring in new advertising revenue helped the paper stay in business. The outbreak of war with Japan brought an end to all Japanese newspapers on the coast. *The Japanese American Courier* ceased publication with the April 24, 1942 issue.

The Sakamoto family was incarcerated at Minidoka in Hunt, Idaho. Misao relocated to New York with the children, while James remained in camp with his parents. The family was reunited in Seattle after the war. Sakamoto found employment with Saint Vincent DePaul, but did not return to journalism although he had a column in the *International Community News* which ran for two issues in 1953. Tragically, on December 3, 1955 he was struck by a car when crossing the street and died on route to the hospital at age 52. Thus ended the life of one of the Seattle Japanese community’s pioneer newspapermen.


Japonika Pótorando ジャポニカポートランド Japanico-Portlander

*Japonika Pótorando* was a daily newspaper printed on a mimeograph machine in Portland by Eitarō Ikushima 生島英太郎 (a.k.a. John E. Kushima) in 1899. It was published at 2nd and Couch. Prominent Portland businessman Shinzaburō Ban 伴新三郎,


provided support and invested about $30.00 in the operation.\textsuperscript{73} K. Ohama was listed as editor in the *Portland City Directory* for 1903.

**Jidai kenkyū 時代研究 [Current Studies]**

Koyō Ōshima 大島桔揚 started the magazine *Jidai kenkyū* in Seattle in August 1914, but it ceased within a short time.\textsuperscript{74}

**Jitsugyō no Amerika 実業の亜米利加 [American Business]**

Rinzō Ogata 緒方林蔵 began this business publication in Seattle in January 1911. It was suspended after only four issues.\textsuperscript{75}

**Jiyū 自由 [Freedom]**

*Jiyū* was a monthly 16 page magazine published by Shun’ichi Ōtsuka 大塚俊一 in Tacoma in 1921 as a continuation of the *Takoma jihō* タコマ時報. In May of 1922 the name was changed to *Takoma shūhō* タコマ週報.

**Kashū nichinichi shinbun 華州日々新聞 [Washington Daily News]**

The newspaper *Kashū nichinichi shinbun* was founded in April 1908 in Seattle by Ōshū Takahashi 高橋嶺洲. Writers included Kōu Miyata 宮田虹雨, Kōson Ōta 太田虹村, and Yasuō Suzuki 鈴木康三. At this point in time there were four Japanese newspapers in Seattle: the *Hokubei jiji*, *Amerika shinpō*, *Asahi shinbun*, and the *Kashū nichinichi shinbun*. Due to the established competition, it wasn’t long before the *Kashū nichinichi* faced operating difficulties. A person named Kusaka 日下 gathered up the printing equipment and proposed that the *Amerika shinpō* absorb the *Kashū nichinichi*. In less than six months after its debut, the *Kashū nichinichi shinbun* ceased to exist.\textsuperscript{76}

**Katei 家庭 [Family] (1912)**

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\textsuperscript{73} Takeuchi, p. 538.
\textsuperscript{74} Takeuchi, p. 576.
\textsuperscript{75} Takeuchi, p. 575.
\textsuperscript{76} The historical sketch of the *Kashū nichinichi shinbun* is taken from Takeuchi, pp. 568-69, and Sakaguchi, p. 103.
Keitarō (Kyōu) Kawajiri 川尻 (杏郁) 慶太郎 published this family oriented magazine in Seattle in May 1912. When he left, Katsuharu (Gogai) Nakashima 中島 (桐街) 勝治 took over.  

Katei 家庭 [Family] (1918)

In 1918 Sōjin Kamiyama 上山草人 and another person named Uraji 浦路 moved to Seattle from San Francisco and were associated with the Gendaigeki Kyōkai 現代劇協会 [Modern Drama Society]. With the assistance of Kōjirō Takeuchi, they were able to publish this family oriented magazine as a means to supplement their income as performers. Uraji was often the principal writer.  

Kibō 希望 [Hope]

*Kibō* was published in Seattle around 1910-1913 by Reverend Ryōmin Inoue 井上良民 (Ryomin Inouye) of the Japanese Congregational Church.  

Kobushi コブシ [The Fist]

According to Greg Lange, M. Suhara published a magazine in Seattle called *Kobushi* around 1908 at 818 Washington Street.  

However, Toshiaki Nuno 布利秋, who wrote under the pen name of Sonan Akiyama 秋山蘇南, related that he arrived in the United States in 1910 and published *Kobushi* under the sponsorship of a man named Nakanishi 諫早 who paid him $50 a month. The magazine came out bimonthly with Akiyama working as editor, reporter and salesman. It is reported to have ceased in 1912, however *Kobushi* is listed in the 1914 edition of the *Hokubei nenkan* as being published at 124 8th Ave.  

Koronbia shōhō コロンビア商報 [The Columbia Commercial News]

The *Koronbia shōhō* was published in Seattle from about the mid-1930s into 1941 by Masaru Akahori 赤堀茂 as part of his business, The Columbia Commercial Company.  

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77 Takeuchi, p. 576.  
78 Takeuchi, p. 578.  
79 Takeuchi, p. 576; also appears in the 1914 ed. of *Hokubei nenkan*.  
82 Yasuo Sakata, *Fading Footsteps of the Issei* (Los Angeles: Asian American Studies Center, Center for Japanese Studies, University of California at Los Angeles, 1992), p. 42. This information is also available
Kōsuto jihō コースト時報 The Coast Times

The *Kōsuto jihō* was a newspaper published in Portland at 212 N.W. 4th Ave. by Tarō Miyake 三宅太郎. The paper consisted of four pages. City directories for 1936-1939 list Mrs. Tora Miyake 三宅とら as the person connected with the *Kōsuto jihō*. By September 1939 the publisher was Bunro Sakaino.

Kyōmei 共鳴 [Resonance]

*Kyōmei* was a mimeographed quarterly magazine devoted to poetry. It was published in Eatonville, Washington by the Eatonville Japanese Club.

Makateo マカテオ [Mukilteo]

*Makateo* was a magazine of literature and criticism published by Gentarō Ōe 大江源太郎 (Gentaro Ohye) and printed by Kazue Miyata's Rōdōsha in Seattle.

Manjihō 萬時報 [Universal News]

*Manjihō* continued *Geibijin* in 1916 or 1917. It was published in Seattle by Jirō Iwamura 岩村次郎 and continued until about 1920.

Mikado 美加土 みかど [The Lord]

Presbyterian minister Oriio Inoue 井上織夫 (Orio Inouye) founded the *Mikado* in Seattle around 1908 as an organ of the Nihon Kiristuto Kyōkai 日本基督協会 [Japanese Christian Society]. It included a section in English. The name of this publication was later changed to *Nichi-Bei jihō* 日米時報, probably around 1910.

Minidoka Irrigator ミネドカイリゲータ

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83 English title from *Polk's Portland City Directory*, 1935-1939.
85 *Kyōmei*, vol. 3, no. 2 (May 1926) held by University of Washington Libraries, Special Collections.
87 *Nichi-Bei jihō* is listed in the *Hokubei nenkan* of 1914 (but not 1912)
The Minidoka Irrigator was an English language newspaper published at the Minidoka Relocation Center in Hunt, Idaho by the War Relocation Authority for civilians of Japanese ancestry incarcerated in the camp. A Japanese language section was added later. The typewritten, semiweekly paper consisted of 6 pages and was printed on a mimeograph machine. The first issue appeared on September 10, 1942.

The editors were Richard “Dick” Takeuchi, former publisher of the Great Northern Daily News in Seattle, Dyke Miyagawa, and Rube Hosokawa. Reporters included Daiki Miyagawa, Taka Oka, Makiko Takahashi, Tadako Tamura, Jackson Sonoda (formerly of the North American Times), and Sumie Itami.

The paper was the primary communication media for camp residents. Some “outside” news was reported, but the major focus was community news and events. The paper covered news of direct concern to the residents, such as decisions by camp administration, operation of the schools, medical facilities, and the day-to-day functioning of the camp. Social and recreational activities and vital statistics were well covered. The many sporting events which took place throughout the camp received good coverage and the sports columns were lively.

A small Japanese language section was added in October 2, 1942. Hideo Kitayama and Keikichi Kuraoka were the translators. With the November 19th issue staff artist Eddie Sato introduced a regular comic called “Dokie.” Cherry Tanaka began a column called “Feminidoka” in late November. By December 9, 1942 Takeuchi had left the paper and Jackson Sonoda took over as editor.

The February 27, 1943 issue marked a major change for the paper. It graduated from mimeograph to typeset and became a weekly. It was distributed free to every “apartment” in the camp and made available to outside subscribers for 65 cents per quarter year. Jackson Sonoda continued as editor and Dyke D. Miyagawa was associate editor. Reporters included Daiki Miyagawa, Frank Tanabe, Yuji Hiromura (former editor of the Evacuzette), Frank Hara, Cherry Tanaka, Mitsu Yasuda, Kimi Tambara, and Sally Nakamoto. George Minato was business manager. Frank Yamasaki, Sara Jane Terao, and Takako Matsumoto handled circulation.

The Japanese language section was still printed on a mimeograph, with Tomiko Niguma as the stencil cutter. It was not until July 17, 1943 that it changed to being typeset. At this time it consisted of 4 pages.

Beginning with the July 3, 1943 issue, Cherry Tanaka shared the editorship with Mitsu Yamada, and Kimi Tambara. The three women later alternated as editor until October 1944 when Tambara assumed the position, apparently until the paper ceased publication.

Around mid-1943, more space was allocated to articles about people who had left the camp to study or work. A column called “The Road Back” featured letters and reports from individuals regarding their experiences in the Midwest and the East. Also, news of
Nisei soldiers increased at this time. Around April 1944 John Kanda joined the staff as Soldier News Editor. Hideo Hoshide was guest editor in the spring of 1944.

Photographs were added to the paper around January 1944 and this enhanced what had developed into a well-written and produced newspaper.

Nichi-Bei bōeki jihō 日米貿易時報 [Japan-U.S. Trade Report]

Ototaka Yamaoka 山岡音高 was editor of this short-lived business publication in Seattle. The name was changed to Tōzaiyō 東西洋 just after the January 1911 edition was issued. It ceased shortly thereafter. 88

Nichi-Bei hyōron 日米評論 Japanese American Review 89

Kageo (Fūun) Katayama 片山 (風雲) 景雄 founded the Nichi-Bei hyōron in Seattle in January 1908 after he left the Amerika shinpō. It was well known for Chinese poetry (Kanshi 漢詩). 90 Seattle City Directories indicate that it was published at 673 Washington Street from at least 1914 to 1921. The 1928 edition of the Hokubei nenkan includes a listing for the magazine. It was still issued monthly at 211 5th Avenue South as of February 1935 with S. Hashimoto as the publisher. 91

Nichi-Bei jihō 日米時報 Japanese American Times 92

The Nichi-Bei jihō was published by Rev. Orio Inoue 井上織夫 (Orio Inouye) of the Japanese Presbyterian Mission at 818 Washington Street in Seattle from about 1910 to late 1916 or early 1917 as a continuation of the Mikado. A periodical called Hokubei jihō 北米時報 is listed in the 1910-1912 editions of the Hokubei nenkan as being published at 818 Washington Street. However, it would appear that this is a typographical error for Nichi-Bei jihō. Nichi-Bei jihō was continued by Dendō jihō 傳道時報 around late 1917 or early 1918.

Nichi-Bei kōron 日米公論 93 [Japanese American Forum]

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88 Takeuchi, p. 575.
89 English title from Polk's Seattle City Directory 1914-1922.
90 Takeuchi, p. 574.
91 Japanese American Review and Katayama both appear in Polk's Seattle City Directory though 1921. The January and February issues for 1935 are part of the Yasui Family Collection held by the Oregon Historical Society.
92 English title from Polk's Seattle City Directory, 1911-1913.
93 Information on this title was supplied by Victor Kambe, a son of Toshiharu Kambe. To the best recollection of Victor Kambe and his daughter, Torye, the journal was called Nichi-Bei Kōron 日米公論, however since no issues are known to have survived it has not been possible to confirm the exact title.
Nichi-Bei Kōron was a monthly journal of opinion published by Toshiharu Kanbe 神部利治 (Toshiharu Kambe) in Seattle from around the mid 1930s through 1941. During this time Kanbe was also a regular contributor to Japanese language newspapers in Seattle.

Nichi-Bei shōhō 日米商報 Japanese American Commercial Report

Around October 1905, Shonosuke Shokawa 床川昇之助 began the bimonthly publication Nichi-Bei shōhō in Seattle. Around 1906 Daihachi Matsumi 松見大八 and Etsujirō Uehara 上原悦次郎 took over. After they left, Riichirō Fukano 深野利一郎 stepped in as publisher and was later replaced by Masajirō Mori 森政次郎. The magazine ceased in 1909.95

Nihonjin 日本人 The Japanese

The Nihonjin was first published on a mimeograph machine on March 5, 1900 as an organ of the Kashū Nihonjin-kai 華州日本人會 (Japanese Association of Washington). It was issued with the support of the Tōyō Bōeki Kaisha (Oriental Trading Company).96 (Professor Mitsuhiro Sakaguchi points out that there is a problem with the beginning date since the Japanese Association was not founded until May 1900.97 It is possible that the newspaper began in May rather than March). Tatsuya Arai 荒井達弥, first president of the Japanese Association, was the editor. In order to raise the level of the paper, Manzō Watanabe 渡辺満蔵, an experienced newspaperman then working in San Francisco as a correspondent for the Tōkyō Asahi shinbun 東京朝日新聞, was asked to come to Seattle to become the editor. He accepted the invitation and was simultaneously appointed as secretary of the Japanese Association.

In July 1901, a supporters' society for the Nihonjin was formed with the goal of raising sufficient funds to purchase a press and movable type, and to enlarge the paper to a daily publication. The membership fee was set at $2.50 per month per share. Twenty-seven organizations and individuals joined the society. Prominent members among the shareholders were: The Tōyō Bōeki Kaisha with 10 shares; Itō Brothers Company 伊藤兄弟商会, 6 shares; Shinzaburō Ban 伴新三郎 of Portland, 5 shares; Ototaka Yamaoka 山岡音高, 4 shares; Tatsuya Arai 荒井達弥, president of the Japanese Association, 1 share; and Tokusaburō Sasaki 佐々木徳三郎, vice president of the Japanese Association, 94 Polk's Seattle City Directory for 1907 lists Daihachi Matsumi as the proprietor.
95 Takeuchi, p. 573.
96 Takeuchi, p. 545.
97 See footnote no. 26 on p. 116 of Sakaguchi; refer also to Kazuo Itō, Amerika shunjū hachijūnen アメリカ春秋八十年 (Tōkyō: PMC Shuppansha, 1982), p. 18 for confirmation of the founding date of the Japanese Association.
4 shares. Masajirō Furuya was away in Japan on urgent business at the time and did not buy any shares, nor did he subsequently place advertisements in the paper.98

Money was collected and a set of movable type and a printing press were purchased. The first issue of the Nihonjin printed with movable type appeared on February 16, 1901 (actual date of publication being February 22, 1901).99 The Tōyō Böeki Kaisha was paying monthly fees on 10 shares and regularly running half-page ads. The Nihonjin had in effect become a propaganda sheet for Tōyō Böeki Kaisha. With C.T. Takahashi backing the supporters’ society, the paper should have made steady progress, however that was not to be the case.

It came to light that Watanabe used supporters’ society funds to purchase the movable type and printing press in his own name, rather than as property of the newspaper or the Japanese Association. Apparently, other assets were also put in his name and the newspaper had essentially become Watanabe’s personal property. According to Takeuchi’s account, Ototaka Yamaoka managed to get the matter approved through a shady maneuver at a meeting of the Japanese Association.100 Needless to say, members of the supporters’ society and the general public were not pleased with this news.

Watanabe faced criticism for his appropriation of assets and his failure to move the Nihonjin to a daily publication schedule as promised. More trouble arose when an announcement was placed in the October 19, 1901 issue (vol. 2 no. 79) of the Nihonjin stating that the supporters’ society would be dissolved because the paper was unable to publish on a daily basis as originally planned. Unspecified internal problems were also alluded to as a secondary reason for dissolving the society.

Although no contemporaneous documents survive that relate what happened within the paper, Professor Sakaguchi sees two indications of major problems within the society and the newspaper:101

First, there was the sudden resignation of an important staff member of the paper. Tadao (Tansui) Okamoto 岡本 (淡水) 忠雄 joined the paper from the ranks of the Tōyō Böeki Kaisha, but stayed for only half a year before resigning. The paper ran an announcement of his resignation (probably written by Watanabe) imploring Okamoto to not leave the paper in a fit of anger (“like a volcanic eruption”). This wording is indicative of a highly strained relationship between the two men.

Second, there was a sudden change in the numbering system of the paper. After adopting movable type for the issue of February 16, 1901, the paper maintained a weekly publication schedule from no. 5 (April 20, 1901) onward. No. 30 was published on October 12. However, the next issue containing the announcement of the dissolution of the supporters’ society was not called no. 31, but instead vol. 2 no. 79 (October 19,
1901). The paper carried an announcement with the following explanation for the change in numbering.

On March 5 of last year [1900] the first issue of our Nihonjin was printed on a mimeograph machine and continued through no. 48. At the beginning of this year, we enlarged our scope, changed to movable type with the issue for February 16, and published a new first issue. However, there has been no change whatsoever in name. Consequently, we decided to revive the original numbering system and have called this issue no. 77 [i.e. 79] in continuation of the old mimeograph version.

The Nihonjin

It is clear that the re-numbering scheme was a desperate attempt on Watanabe's part to appropriate the legitimacy of the original mimeograph version and deflect criticism from himself and the paper. After the renumbering, Watanabe's name disappeared from all articles. Miscellaneous news of Japanese associations in Washington, Oregon, and British Columbia filled the pages.102

When Watanabe returned to Japan, control of the Nihonjin passed to Ototaka Yamaoka who was then the second president of the Japanese Association. The name of the paper was changed to Shin Nihon 新日本 and in December 1902 became a daily. Staff writers included Kiyoshi Kawakami 河上清 and Katsuharu (Gogai) Nakashima 中島 (桐衡) 勝治. It was published at 812 Jackson Street and ceased publication some time in 1904.

Ningen hyōron 人間評論  [Humanist Review]

A magazine of social criticism.103

Nisshin Jiken tsūshin nippō 日清事件通信日報  [Daily News of the Sino-Japanese War]

*Nisshin Jiken tsūshin nippō* was a daily newspaper published in 1894 in Portland which consisted of Japanese translations from the English language press relating to the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-95.104 It was issued on a mimeograph machine by a man now known only as Oka 岡. He distributed the paper free of charge in south and east Portland as a public service to the Japanese community. According to Takeuchi, this was the first Japanese newspaper in Portland.105

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102 Sakaguchi, p. 100.
103 Takeuchi, p. 578.
105 Takeuchi, p. 666.
Northwest Nikkei

Vol. 1, no.1 of the monthly English language newspaper, *Northwest Nikkei*, was published in Seattle in May 1991 by the North American Post Publishing Company as a “sister” publication to the *Hokubei hōchi*. The first editor was Leslie Mano (a.k.a. Leslie Mano Matsuda). An advisory board consisted of: Frank Abe, Holly Yasui, Nellie Fujii Anderson, and Dr. Tetsuden Kashima. The paper covered news of Japanese communities in the Pacific Northwest as well as pertinent national news. Standard features included a calendar of community events, vital statistics, and book reviews. Among the regular columns in the mid 1990s were “Budd’s Banter” by Budd Fukei, “From Where I Stand” by Linda Furiya, “Potpurri: Ed’s Observations” by Ed Suguro, “Chiropractic and You” by Dr. David R. Nakata, and “Smart Money” by Tony R. Nakata. John R. Litz was a frequent contributor on a variety of subjects. Articles on local Japanese-American history appeared frequently and were exceptionally well written and researched.

Sandee Taniguchi, a 1990 University of Washington journalism graduate\(^{106}\) became the second editor of the *Northwest Nikkei* with the July 1991 issue. She left the paper around November 1996 and assistant editor Ken Mochizuki stepped in for about five months.

Kamilla Kuroda McClelland became the next editor in April of 1997. Her background included a B.A. in Asian Studies from the University of California at Berkeley, an M.S. in news editorial journalism from the University of Illinois at Urbana Champaign, and seven years as business writer for the *Olympian*. The *Northwest Nikkei* published its last issue as an independent newspaper on May 2, 1997 and was merged into the *Hokubei hōchi* as its English section. As of the May 16, 1997 edition, the name *Northwest Nikkei* was gone. McClelland continued on as the editor of the English section through the end of July, 1998. The *Northwest Nikkei* name returned in 2001 to share the English section Masthead with the North American Post until August 28, 2004.

After McClelland’s departure, the *Hokubei hōchi* has had a series of English Section editors:

- Cary C. Giudici: August 7, 1998-March 5, 1999
- Max Wurzburg: June 4, 1999-November 18, 2000
- Vincent A. Matsudaira: June 2004 to September 2005
- Chris Nishiwaki: October 5, 2005-July 12, 2006

Northwest Times

The *Northwest Times* was founded by Budd Fukei in Seattle on January 1, 1947. It was the first post-war English language newspaper for the Japanese American community since the demise of the *Japanese American Courier* in April of 1942. Ken Mochizuki

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reports that Fukei got his start in journalism in 1936 working on The Daily as a student at the University of Washington. He was the English editor for the Taihoku nippō (The Great Northern Daily News) and later the Hokubei jiji (The North American Times) from mid-1941 until March 12, 1942 when the last issue was published. During the war years he worked on the St. Paul Pioneer Press-Dispatch and the Cleveland News. However, he became homesick and returned to Seattle. He was urged by Nisei friends to start a community newspaper in English and the Northwest Times was born with several thousand dollars borrowed by his father.  

The Northwest Times was published from 304 Main Street twice a week on Wednesday and Saturday. Except for special issues it consisted of four pages. In 1947, the price of a single issue was 10 cents. Major national and local news of interest to the Japanese-American community often appeared on the front page. Editorials appeared on page one or page two. Community news and events, announcements, sports, and features appeared on pages two through four. Selected articles were also reprinted from the Utah Nippo and The New Canadian from time to time.

Regular features during 1947 included editorials, a sports column “Headpin’s Views” by Shewo Kawrye, “The Sporting Thing” by Budd Fukei, “Keeping up with the Times” by Hideo Hoshide, “Nisei Calendar,” “Church Notes,” and “The Social Whirl” which never carried a by-line. Eddie Sato’s comic “Dokie,” which appeared regularly in the Minidoka Irrigator, made a come-back in the Northwest Times during the summer of 1947, but did not continue.

In 1948 the staff of the paper was listed as follows:

- Editor & Publisher: Budd Fukei
- Associate Editor: Hideo Hoshide
- Business Manager: Stanley Karikomi
- Art Editor: Tom Tsutakawa

New columns included “Just Among People” by Gordon Hirabayashi, “Ex-GI Notes,” and “The Book Corner” (by a “U of W Nisei coed who wishes to remain anonymous.”)

In May 1949 Henry Yorozu offered a column on fishing initially called “Po-Po’s Corner” which was later re-named to “Cracker Crumbs.” In September, “Sap’s Fables” by Yoichi Matsuda debuted. Budd Fukei’s pre-war column “Main Street” re-appeared with the issue of October 14. Floyd Schmoe contributed a long series called “Japan Journey.”

1950 marked the introduction of the Foto Times supplement, a four page pictorial highlighting local businesses and community events. Ralph S. Ochi, noted photographer, joined the staff as Photography Director. Harry I. Takagi wrote “Column’s Right” and the “Northwest Bookshelf” premiered. “It’s Your Health” from the University of Washington Health Science Division also became a regular feature at this time.

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Hideo Hoshide left the paper in early 1951 and Fukei had to shoulder a greater amount of the production workload. In August, John Kitasako stepped forward to write “Keeping up with the Times” and assisted in other ways. However, it was still an economic and physical struggle to keep the paper going over the next two years.

In January of 1954, national and local news was still reported in each issue and the following columns appeared as usual: “It’s Your Health,” “It’s Your Home,” “It’s the Law,” “Main Street,” “The Social Whirl,” “The Sporting Thing,” and “The Vets Mail Bag.” By September 1954 Arlene Fukei, Budd Fukei’s wife, had joined the staff as writer and business manager. She penned editorials and wrote a short column called “Musings by Arlene.” She also wrote “Behind the Scenes” which often gave readers an inside view of how The Northwest Times was written and produced.

By 1955 the couple could no longer make the personal sacrifice of time, energy, and money necessary to continue the paper. The announcement to close The Northwest Times appeared on March 12, 1955. Financial affairs were put in order, refunds made to subscribers, and all debts paid in full. The last issue was published on March 30, 1955. After the Northwest Times folded, Fukei worked (1955-1982) as an editor at the Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

Nōtan, Bulletin of the Seattle Camera Club

Nōtan, meaning light and shade, was published at 422 Main Street in Seattle in Japanese and English by Dr. Kyō (Banjin) Koike 小池 (懐人) 恭 from mid-1925 until October 11, 1929. It continues an earlier publication called Shumi no tomo 趣味 の友 (the title refers to an interest one pursues for enjoyment, in this case photography) issued by Shirō Miyauchi 宮内四郎. Readers interested in more information on Dr. Koike and the Seattle Camera Club are referred to Carol Zabilski’s article, “Dr. Kyō Koike, 1878-1947: Physician, Poet, Photographer” in Pacific Northwest Quarterly, vol. 68 no. 2 (April 1977), and “Light and Shade: Pictorial Photography in Seattle, 1920-1940, The Seattle Camera Club” by Robert Monroe in Turning Shadows into Light, Seattle: Young Pine Press, 1982, p. 8-32.

Omoshiroshi おもしろ誌 Seattle Japanese Journal; Japanese Journal

In October 1899, Satoji Noma 野間里治 and Gengo Endo 遠藤源吾 began publication of a light-hearted weekly magazine in Seattle called Omoshiroshi おもしろ誌 which they printed on a mimeograph machine. Etsujirō Uehara 上原悦次郎, then a student at the University of Washington, assisted as office manager and part-time writer. Toward the end of 1900, Manjirō Hayakawa 早川萬次郎 and Bunji Hamaoka 浜岡文治 took over and continued publication from the second floor of the old Hirade Shōten. An artist

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108 Address from Hokubei nenkan, 1928 ed.
named Nakayama joined the company and they were able to add illustrations using an early color process. In June 1902, Hamaoka purchased a set of movable type from Japan and changed the name of the *Omoshiroshi* to *Seihoku shinpo* 西北新報 (*Northwestern News*) and published it as a weekly newspaper.  

**Onna no koe 女の声 [Women’s Voice]**

Umeko Kumagai 熊谷梅子 started *Onna no koe* as a magazine for women in Seattle in 1916. It ceased when she moved to Winslow.  

**Oregon jiji オレゴン時事**  
See  
※shū jiji 央州時事

**Oregon nippō オレゴン日報**  
See  
※shū nippō 央州日報

**Oregon shinpō オレゴン新報 Oregon News**

The *Oregon shinpō* was a weekly newspaper which started in 1904 in Portland. Later it was issued twice a week.  

*Around 1906 to 1907 M. Takamatsu was the editor and publisher.*  

The paper was “published by the S. Ban Company primarily to keep in contact with the hundreds of contract laborers who were employed throughout the western states by the company.” In 1907 Toyoji Abe 阿部豊治 took over the paper and by 1909 had changed the name to *※shū nippō 央州日報*.  

**Oregon shūhō オレゴン週報 Oregon Weekly**

The Japanese Ancestral Society (Nikkeijinkai) continued publication of the post-war *※shū nippō* in 1952 in Portland under the name *Oregon shūhō*.  

Frank Chiyokichi

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110 Takeuchi, p. 539.  
111 Takeuchi, p. 577.  
113 *Polk’s Portland City Directory*, 1907/08 edition.  
115 *Polk’s Portland City Directory* (1969) confirms the existence of this newspaper.
Kyono 京野千代吉 was the editor and publisher. The paper is thought to have ceased in 1969 when Kyono became ill.

The newspaper was continued by the Ōshū jikki 央州時事 which was published weekly on a mimeograph machine by Frank Mokuo Tomori 登森李先生 as late as 1974. Kazuo Itō reported that the Oregon shūhō was continued on October 23, 1969 by the Ōshū jihō 央州時報 which was published by a group of "war brides," however we now know that this is incorrect. Kiyoko Grudier of the Transpacific Women's Society (TWS) in Oregon confirmed that no war bride organization in the Portland area published a newspaper. TWS issued an internal publication called TWS Newsletter, but never published a newspaper of any kind for the general public.

Ōshū jitti 央州時事  Oshu-Jiji

The Ōshū jitti 央州時事 was published weekly on a mimeograph machine by Frank Mokuo Tomori 登森李先生 as late as 1974. One page was in English and the rest was in Japanese. In 1974 it was published out of the JACL Regional Office which shared space with the Japanese Ancestral Society (Nikkeijinkai). The Ōshū jitti continued the Oregon shūhō.

Ōshū jihō 央州時報

All available evidence indicates that a newspaper called the Ōshū jihō never existed; this title is in all likelihood a ghost citation. See entry for Oregon shūhō for more information.

Ōshū nippō 央州日報  Oregon News

There are conflicting chronologies for the beginning date and subsequent management changes in the Ōshū nippō. According to the Zaibei Nihonjin shi 在米日本人史 [History of Japanese in America] (pp. 527-28), Toyoji Abe 阿部豊治 assumed control of the weekly Oregon shinpō オレゴン新報 in 1907. He gained the support of interested parties in the Japanese community in Portland and in the following year (1908) purchased a company called Beishinsha 米真舎 (romanization uncertain) and established a printing company named Ōshū Insatsujo (Oregon Press Co.). At this point (1907?) he changed the name of the Oregon shinpō to Ōshū nippō 央州日報 and issued it as a daily paper. He later expanded it from four pages to six. Abe was the president of the company, Iwao

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116 Itō, Issei, p. 952.
117 Information received from Kiyoko Grudier by telephone in May 2005.
118 Email message (July 16, 2004) from Becky Patchett to the author, relaying information from George Katagiri.
Oyama 小山巌 was the publisher, and Katsuharu (Gogai) Nakshima 中島 (桐街) 勝治 was the editor.

Another account relates that Abe took over the paper in 1909 and remained as publisher until 1917 when Iwao Oyama, a graduate of Waseda University, became the publisher and editor. Different information comes from the Portland City Directories. The 1907/1908 edition lists M. Takamatsu as editor and publisher, and the 1911 edition lists Abe as editor and publisher of the Ōshū nippō with Kimbey Narusawa serving as business manager. It is not until the 1926 edition that Iwao Oyama first appears under the entry for the Oregon News (Ōshū nippō). He is identified as the editor, with T. Abe listed as publisher. Abe retained this title until the 1930 edition in which he is listed as residing in San Francisco. By 1934 Oyama had become both the publisher and editor of the Ōshū nippō.

When Oyama returned to Portland in 1945 he revived the Ōshū Nippō as a mimeographed newspaper. The U.S. Navy had confiscated the Japanese movable type and printing press in 1941 to publish war propaganda pamphlets and never returned the type or the press. For this reason Oyama was obliged to use a mimeograph machine to publish the paper. The Japanese section was stenciled by hand, while the English portion was typed by Miss Kimi Tambara. Although it was called the Ōshū Nippō, which implies a daily publication, it was issued on a bi-weekly basis. The English title was Oregon News, which was the same title used on the pre-war Ōshū Nippō. However, by August 10, 1946, the English title had been changed to Oregon Nippo, due to the fact that there already was an Oregon News Company in Portland using the name Oregon News and duplicate names could not be registered for business purposes.

When Oyama died in 1952, the Japanese Ancestral Society (Nikkeijinkai) continued publication of the paper under the title Oregon shūhō, with Frank Chiyokichi Kyono 京野千代吉 as publisher and editor.

It has been reported that Iwao Oyama had a taken a set of back issues of the pre-war Ōshū Nippō to his house in Vanport and that they were subsequently destroyed in the massive flood which occurred on the afternoon of May 30, 1948. His son, Albert Oyama, could not confirm that the back issues were ever in the house.

Ōshū seinen 央州青年 [Oregon Youth]

Ōshū seinen was published bimonthly in Japanese and English in Portland in the late 1920's by W. Takahashi at 244 Yamhill Street.

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119 Community Publications, p. 1; Iwao Oyama's World War I draft registration card confirms that he was a resident of Portland in 1918.
121 Ōshū nippō, Oct. 23, 1946.
122 July 7, 1927 issue in the Yasui Collection of the Oregon Nikkei Legacy Center.
Quarterly magazine published in Seattle in English and Japanese from the late 1920's into the 1930's by the Daigakusei Kurabu 大学生倶楽部 (Japanese Students Club) at the University of Washington. Although it was called a quarterly, it did not usually appear during the summer quarter. It has also been referred to in Japanese as Kuōtari クオータリー.\textsuperscript{123}

Y. Koitabashi was editor-in-chief and Jūichi Odani 小谷重一 was the assistant editor (Japanese) of the spring issue for 1925. The first 28 pages of this issue were in English, and the following 16 pages were in Japanese. Photographs and illustrations were included. The Quarterly measured approximately 7 x 10 inches and was printed by the Yorita Printing Company in Seattle.

Reimei 黎明 [Dawn]

Reimei was a mimeographed quarterly magazine devoted to poetry published in the late 1920s in Tacoma by the Ōkō Dōshikai 應行同志會.\textsuperscript{124}

The Report [Japanese title does not appear in original citations]

According to information culled from Polk's Seattle City Directory (1899-1904) by Greg Lange, The Report was first published in 1899 by the Japanese YMCA and may possibly have been Seattle's earliest known Japanese newspaper. This assumption is based on the fact that The Report is designated as a newspaper in the City Directories. Historian Cassandra Tate suspects that "if The Report was like other YMCA publications, it would have been more of a newsletter than a community newspaper."\textsuperscript{125} The paper lasted until about 1904.\textsuperscript{126}

In the entry for The Report in the City Directory, the editor is listed as Reverend Shivesatta [sic] Hara, a pastor of the Japanese Baptist Church. Reverend Hara himself is listed in the City Directories as Shimensuke Hara, a typographical error for Shimenosuke Hara (原七五三助). This form of the name appears in Beikoku Seihokubu Nihoniminshì\textsuperscript{127} as well as various other reliable sources. Shivesatta may be a City Directory copy editor's best guess when transcribing Reverend Hara's first name from a hand-written data card.

\textsuperscript{123} Listed in the 1928 Hokubei nenshan.
\textsuperscript{125} Email from Cassandra Tate to the author, December 2004.
\textsuperscript{127} Takeuchi, pp. 451-52.
Rikkō bungaku 力行文學 [Rikko Literature]

Around 1908 Meiyō Nakamura 中村迷羊 of the local branch of the Nippon Rikkōkai 日本力行會 (Japanese Student Aid Society) edited and published this literary magazine from 927 Main Street in Seattle. Later the name was changed to Shakō bungaku 沙港文學 and it continued on for several months before ceasing.

Rōdō 勞働 The Labour

Rōdō was a labor periodical in Seattle edited and published by Kazue Martin Miyata 宮田主計. Miyata, a native of Nagano Prefecture, came to Seattle on June 10, 1907 at the age of 19 and was heavily involved with labor and union activities for most of his life.

He was closely affiliated with the Japanese branch of a railway labor union which was founded in May of 1918 and began publishing a magazine called Rōdō for the workers. After the branch union dissolved around Dec. 1920, Miyata continued to publish Rōdō as a semimonthly, reporting on issues relating to the idea of class struggle in capitalist America. As early as 1928 it was published at 618 Main Street in Seattle. Miyata married Hamaye Kawakami in 1922.

Budd Fukei reports that Gentarō Ōe 大江源太郎 (Gentaro Ohye), who was involved with the railway union in 1918 and later with other labor activities, continued to play a role in Rōdō possibly as a contributor or financial partner. In 1938 the title was changed to Taishū 大衆. Miyata was arrested on December 7, 1941 and interned for the duration of the war. After his return to Seattle he founded the daily newspaper Seihoku nippō 西北日報 in November of 1948.

Sangyō jihō 産業時報 [Industrial News]

Sangyō jihō was published in Seattle for a very brief time by Yoshirō [rom?] Nakamura 中村壽郎.

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128 English name listed in Polk's Seattle City Directory, 1909.
129 Takeuchi, p. 574.
130 The Japanese union may have been a branch of the Brotherhood of Railway Maintenance of Way.
131 Takeuchi, p. 577. This title is incorrectly listed as Rōnō 勞農, instead of Rōdō 勞働.
132 Hokubei nenkan for 1928 and 1936, and the 1937 edition of Shin Sekai Asahi nenkan 新世界朝日年鑑 confirm the address.
133 Fukei, "The Scoop on Community Newspapers," April 30, 1995. p. 4. Fukei gives the name as "Genji (?) Ohye," but is clearly referring to Gentarō Ōe.
134 Takeuchi, p. 576.
Seihoku nippō 西北日報  Northwest Daily News

The Seihoku nippō began as Seattle’s second post-war Japanese language newspaper on November 17, 1948, just two and a half years after the Hokubei hôchi first appeared on June 5, 1946. Kazue Martin Miyata 宮田主計 was the editor and publisher (see Rõdõ for a brief biographical note). The paper was published daily except Sunday.

According to an article on the front page of the first issue, he was joined in this journalistic endeavor by Sumio Arima 有馬純雄, Noboru (Hokusei) Date 伊達 (北星) 昇, and GentarōÔe 大江源太郎 (Gentaro Ohye). I do not know how Miyata was able to finance the paper, buy supplies, and pay salaries to employees. However, he managed all of this as well as the purchase of a printing press on the installment plan from the Harry W. Brintnall Company for $2,200. Noboru Date was the signatory on the purchase agreement. An application for a business license with the City of Seattle dated October 28, 1948 lists the above four men as partners. An application for a certificate of registration with the Tax Commission dated November 1, 1948 lists only Miyata and Ôe.135

Subsequent issues of the newspaper carry no mention of editorial or publishing responsibility. Seattle City Directories list only Miyata as being affiliated with the paper. The office was located at 511 Washington Street in the back of the old Alki Hotel building. A team of newspaper boys were employed to deliver the paper.

The paper consisted of 4 pages, each one measuring 16 by 22 inches. The front page was typically devoted to international and national news. The following three pages contained a mixture of local news, columns, serialized fiction, and miscellaneous reports from Tacoma, Spokane, Wapato, and Portland. Advertising occupied a little under half of the paper. Business records show that Sumio Arima was among the salaried employees of the paper from at least April 1949 through early 1950. According to Genji Mihara, “Sumio joined the Seihoku nippō as editor to help Kazue Miyata and is gradually improving the paper.”136

H. H. Okuda wrote regularly for the paper. Noboru Date also was a frequent contributor. Shirô Fujioka of Los Angeles and Katsuharu Nakashima of Portland both wrote columns or feature series which continued until the paper ceased publication.

Serious illness forced Miyata to abruptly abandon publication of the paper. The last issue is thought to be no. 1140 published on Sept. 15, 1952. According to Terumitsu Kano, Miyata “became blind due to diabetes. On September 7, 1967 he passed away, lonely in a nursing home.”137

136 Arima, Shiatoru nikkan hôjishi, p. 152. Ouote appears in letter from Genji Mihara to Sumiyoshi Arima dated February 6, 1949, as cited by Sumisato Arima.
137 Itô, Issei, p. 208.
The weekly newspaper *Seihoku shinpō* began in June 1902 in Seattle as a continuation of the magazine *Omoshiroshi* おもしろ誌. Manijirō Hayakawa 早川萬次郎 was the publisher, Bunji Hamaoka 浜岡文治 was editor, and Etsujirō Uehara 上原悦次郎 was responsible for translations from English sources. Sometime later, Toratarō (Yūka) Sakanoue 坂上 (幽花) 齋太郎 (Torataro Sakanouye) became the editor. At this time, the paper moved to Seventh Avenue and Dearborn.

The *Seihoku shinpō* was regarded as being favorable to the interests of the M. Furuya Company and, in this regard, was in competition with the newspaper, *Nihonjin* (later to become *Shin Nihon*) which was allied with Furuya’s business rival, Tōyō Bōeki Kaisha (The Oriental Trading Company). This competition was responsible for an incident which would eventually lead to the downfall of the *Seihoku shinpō*. The paper printed a highly derogatory article in August 1902 about Matajirō Tsukuno, who was secretary and treasurer of the Tōyō Bōeki Kaisha. The article claimed to be an interview with Tsukuno. It was stated that he had placed his wife in a house of prostitution in Los Angeles and used her earnings to go into business in Seattle after the great fire. Tsukuno sued editor Hayakawa for criminal libel. He was subsequently jailed and later released on bail.

The incident escalated when two criminal figures, Gonda and Hara, broke into the office of the paper on the evening of September 12, 1902 and ransacked the place, tipping over cases of type and smashing furniture. Hayakawa and Sakanoue were in the office at the time. Hayakawa escaped injury, however Sakanoue’s arm was broken by a piece of flying furniture. In spite of the vandalism, the paper was back on the streets about a week later. Meanwhile, Gonda was arrested for breaking and entering. Hayakawa later admitted that the story was untrue and printed a full retraction and apology. Tsukuno withdrew his complaint.

Takeuchi reports that this unwise editorial attack against the Tōyō Bōeki Kaisha, one of the most powerful entities in the Japanese community, resulted in tremendous pressure being brought to bear on the paper. Economic difficulties ensued and the new year’s edition of 1903 marked the end of the *Seihoku shinpō*. Hayakawa and Hamaoka worked by themselves for five days to produce the final edition, consisting of about thirty pages. They had a very hard time since there was a shortage of writers and no one was willing to work in the plant.

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138 English title from *Polk’s Seattle City Directory*, 1904. The paper is referred to as the *Northwest News* by the *Seattle Times* of August 28, 1902 and September 13, 1902 (newspaper citations courtesy of John Litz).
139 Given name from Etsujirō Uehara 上原悦二郎, *Amerika miyage* 亜米利加みやげ (Shiatrou-Shi: Seihoku Shinpōsha Kappanbu, 1903, p.[16].
140 Takeuchi, p. 540.
Ayao Hattori 裨部綾雄 (Ayawo Hattori) who mediated the dispute between the newspaper and the Tōyō Bōeki Kaisha purchased the type and printing equipment from Hayakawa and Hamaoka and continued the newspaper in a new location at the rear of 410 Main Street. Jūichiro Itō 伊藤藤一郎 who was previously with the Nihonjin, was the publisher. Although the paper seemed to be doing well, the community could not support three dailies and the Seihoku shinpō ceased publication. The press and movable type went to the Furuya Printing Company.  

Seihokubu Nihonjin eigyō annai 西北部日本人貿業案内 [Japanese Business Directory of the Pacific Northwest]

An annual directory of Japanese businesses published by Sakutarō (Dongyū) Yamada 山田 (鈍牛) 作太郎 in Seattle.  

Seinen 青年 [The Youth]

Seinen was a magazine for young people published around 1928 by the Seihokubu Renraku Nihonjinkai 西北部連絡日本人會 (Northwest American Japanese Association) at 216 5th Ave. South in Seattle.  

Seishin seikatsu to sangyō 精神生活と産業 [Spiritual Life and Business]

Seizō Abe 阿部清蔵, minister of the Japanese Congregational Church, and Suteichi [rom?] Wakabayashi 若林捨一 started the magazine, Seishin seikatsu to sangyō, in Seattle in October 1915 with the intent of bringing Christian morality to the business and industrial community.  

Senryū bara 川柳ばら

Senryū bara is a post-war senryu poetry magazine published in Portland by the Pōtorando Bara Ginsha ポートランドばら吟社.

Shakō bungaku 沙港文学 [Seattle Literature]

143 Takeuchi, pp. 540-41; Address for the rear of 410 Main Street from Polk’s Seattle City Directory, 1904 ed.
144 Takeuchi, p. 574.
145 Listed in Hokubei nenkan, 1928 ed.
146 Takeuchi, p. 578.
Shakō bungaku was a literary magazine published in Seattle possibly around 1910 or 1911. Continues Rikkō bungaku 力行文學.147

Shakō denwa annai 沙港電話案内 Japanese Telephone Directory

Shakō denwa annai was an early telephone directory of Seattle Japanese published by Taiheiyō Insatsu (Pacific Printing Co.). Issue for June 1918 (vol. 5 no. 9) has statement on cover: “Copyrighted Sept. 27, 1913 by Terujiro Inoue,” suggesting that the first issue may have appeared in late 1913.148

Shiatoru shi シアトル誌 [Seattle Magazine]

Sometime around spring of 1906, Jūtarō (Hakūyō) Murayama 村山 (白洋) 十太郎 started the Shiatorium shi. It lasted about six months before ceasing publication.149

Shiatoru shūhō シアトル週報 [Seattle Weekly]

The Shiatorium shūhō was published sometime around 1897 and is often reported as being the first Japanese language publication north of San Francisco.150 Jūtarō (Hakūyō) Murayama 村山 (白洋) 十太郎, the editor, printed it on a gelatin hectograph. He was joined from time to time by writers Hisanosuke Shimamura 島村久助 and Sakutarō (Dongyū) Yamada 山田(鈴牛) 作太. The magazine ceased when Murayama returned to Japan.151

Shin kokyō 新故郷 The Shinkokyo [The New Hometown]

Shin kokyō was a publication of the Takachiho Club (高千穂倶樂部) in Seattle. The first issue was published in March 1913. No. 3 was published in January 1914. Probably ceased publication by 1920.152

147 Takeuchi, p. 574.
149 Takeuchi, p. 573.
150 This statement does not take into account the Nisshin Jiken tsūshin nippō 日清事件通信日報 which was published in Portland, Oregon in 1894.
151 Takeuchi, p. 571; on p. 539 Takeuchi gives Jūtarō Murakami 村上十太郎 as the founder of the Shiatorium shūhō. However, on p. 537 in a section on early Issei pioneers Jūtarō (Hakūyō) Murayama 村山 (白洋) 十太郎 is listed as one of the first to publish a magazine [i.e. the Shiatorium shūhō]. This would indicate that the name Murakami on p. 539 is a typographical error for Murayama.
Shin Nihon 新日本 (newspaper) New Japan

The daily newspaper Shin Nihon began in December 1902 as a continuation of the Nihonjin. Ootaka Yamaoka 山岡音高, second president of the Japanese Association, was the editor and publisher of this paper which was issued at 812 Jackson Street in Seattle. It was known also as Shakô Shin Nihon 沙港新日本 (Seattle New Japan). The editorial staff included Kiyoshi Kawakami 河上清 and Katsuharu (Gogai) Nakashima 中島 (桐街) 勝治. The paper ceased in 1904.

Shin Nihon 新日本 (magazine) [New Japan]

Kimishige Yoshida 吉田公重, a graduate of Waseda University and prominent writer in the Pacific Northwest, was editor and publisher of the Shin Nihon. It was issued at 517 Washington Street in Seattle.

Shin sekai 新世界 [New World]

Published in Seattle by a man from Japan in the 1930’s.

Shisen rigai 四千浬外 [4,000 Leagues Away]

Shisen rigai was a monthly publication founded in Seattle in 1906. By late 1908 it had moved to San Francisco and was published at 1773 Post Street. The title of this magazine is rather difficult to understand, however an advertisement in Jûshirô Katô’s book, Zaibei dôhô hattenshi 在米同胞發展史 explains the meaning. Shisen means 4,000 and rigai means something that is unfathomable or beyond the knowledge of an ordinary person. The title appears to be a pun on a very similar phrase, shisenri gai 四千里外, meaning 4,000 leagues away (note that the third character is different). In other words, when a Japanese goes abroad to America some 4,000 leagues from Japan, a great many things will be encountered which are new and beyond his or her understanding. The advertisement states that “Our magazine is essential reading for

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153 Sakaguchi, p. 100; Takeuchi, p. 541. An article in the Seattle Post-Intelligencer for January 4, 1903 gives the beginning date of the paper as August 31, 1902.
154 Takeuchi, p. 577.
155 Address from Hokubei nenkan, 1928 ed.
158 The author thanks Professor Paul Atkins of the University of Washington for assistance identifying the pun and his advice in romanizing the title.
those who have an eye on going to North America located some 4,000 leagues (ri) from the central marker post in Nihonbashi.” According to Ebihara this title was still being published as a daily newspaper in San Francisco in the mid-1930’s.\footnote{Ebihara, p. 186.}

Shiyatoru シヤトル [Seattle]

In 1910, Nanzan Yokoyama 橫山南山 founded this bimonthly magazine in partnership with Mokujiin [rom?] Uno 宇野木人 and others in Seattle. After Uno departed, Keinosuke [rom?] Sugiyama 杉山慶之丞 replaced him. Later Sugiyama left and Gyösei [rom?] Hamaguchi 浜口聡星 became the manager. It ceased after about a year.\footnote{Takeuchi, p. 575.} In 1911 Sosui Takeshima 竹嶋素水 revived Shiyatoru which Yokoyama and Uno had founded.\footnote{Takeuchi, p. 575.}

Shumi no tomo 趣味の友 [The Hobbyist’s Friend]

Shumi no tomo was a photography magazine published by Shirō Miyauchi 宮内四郎 in Seattle in the early 1920s. It was continued in February 1925 by Nōtan 濃淡 (Bulletin of the Seattle Camera Club).\footnote{Nōtan, no. 9 (Feb. 1925), p. [11].}

Soi sōsu ソイソース Soy Source

Soi sōsu began in Seattle in 1991 as a 4 page monthly newspaper published by Japan Pacific Publications at 519 6th Avenue South. The paper is currently issued twice a month and consists of 24-28 pages in tabloid format with color photographs and illustrations. Andrew Taylor is the founder and publisher. Akiko Iwamoto 岩本明子 is the current editor. The company’s web site describes Soi sōsu as providing “the local Japanese community with useful information on everyday issues, entertaining articles, local news, event information, a classified section and lots more.” Circulation in 2006 is 8,000.

A companion publication called Shiatoru konpasu シアトルコンパス [Seattle Compass] has been issued since 1983. It is intended as an entertainment and visitors guide to the greater Puget Sound area.

Supōken jihō スポーケン時報 [Spokane News]
Yoshimitsu Wada and田義光 printed a one-page newsletter in 1911 in Spokane. It is reported to have merged after three issues with the Supōken taimusu.¹⁶³

Supōken jiji 素法縣時事  Spokane Times¹⁶⁴

The newspaper Supōken jiji was published on a mimeograph machine by Kyūgo Matsufuji 松藤久吾 in Spokane in August 1906. By 1908 the paper was issued twice a month.¹⁶⁵ In 1911 the paper switched to movable type and was issued three times a week. In this year it also absorbed the newsletter, Supōken jihō. As of 1915, the office and residence of the publisher were located at 120 Wright Street in Spokane. The 1912-1916 editions of the Hokubei nenkan list the Japanese paper in Spokane under the title Supōken taimusu 素法縣タイムス.¹⁶⁶ It would appear that the title was at some point changed from Supōken jiji, possibly around 1911 when the paper changed to movable type. The paper ceased in 1915 or 1916 when Matsufuji returned to Japan.¹⁶⁷

The editor is given in Takeuchi as Kyūgo Matsufuji. Kazuo Itō reports that Matsufuji married a woman named Tokiko Nakamura 中村時子 and for a time used her surname.¹⁶⁸ This explains citations which give the editor as Kyūgo Nakamura 中村久吾 and W.K. Nakamura. He appears in Polk’s Spokane City Directory (1911-1912) as Youshi K. Nakamura. According to World War I draft card registration records, in September of 1918 he was living in Seattle under the name Matsufuji and working as a “news editor.” City Directories confirm that he was employed by the Taihoku nippō (Great Northern Daily News). Census records indicate that he had apparently separated from Tokiko and married a woman named Tsuta by 1919.

Supōken shōhō スポーケン商報 [Spokane Business News]

In 1912, Seisei Aoki 青木誠精 published the Supōken shōhō スポーケン商報 in Spokane. It was also known as Su-shi shōhō (スポーケン時報). Unfortunately, the paper lasted for only two issues before ceasing publication.¹⁶⁹

Supōken taimusu 素法縣タイムス  Spokane Times

The Supōken taimusu was most likely a continuation of Supōken jiji 素法縣時事 by Kyūgo Nakamura 中村久吾 (a.k.a. Kyūgo Matsufuji) sometime around 1911-1912.¹⁷⁰ It

¹⁶³ Takeuchi, p. 646.
¹⁶⁴ English title from Polk’s Spokane City Directory, 1908-1912 (editions for 1913-1916 unavailable)
¹⁶⁵ Katō, p. 181.
¹⁶⁶ 1916 edition of Hokubei nenkan.
¹⁶⁷ Referred to on p. 646 of Takeuchi as Supōken jiji 素法縣時事.
¹⁶⁸ Itō, Zoku Hokubei hyakunenzakura, p. 191.
¹⁶⁹ Takeuchi, p. 646.
¹⁷⁰
continued until 1915 or 1916 when he returned to Japan. The paper is listed as a daily in Mitchell.\textsuperscript{171}

Supōto スポーツ [Sport]

Tamotsu Ōtani 大谷保 (Tamotsu Ohtani) published the magazine Supōto for sports fans in Seattle.\textsuperscript{172}

Su-shi shōhō ス市商報

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Supōken shōhō スポーケン商報

Taihei'yō kōron 太平洋公論 Pacific Review

Taihei'yō kōron was a short-lived monthly magazine published in Tacoma in 1911\textsuperscript{173} at 1340 South C Street. Waichirō Ukaji 宇梶和一郎 was the editor, and Atsushi Setooka 瀬戸岡敦 was a contributing editor. According to Mitchell, K. Tomita was the editor of this monthly review which was published from 1907 to 1917.\textsuperscript{174} However, vol. 2, no. 4 (Feb. 1911) makes no mention of him. Shūichi Fukui 福井周一 reports that the magazine lasted for three issues.\textsuperscript{175} Polk’s Tacoma City Directory has no listings for the Pacific Review.

Taihoku nippō 大北日報 The Great Northern Daily News

Kōjirō Takeuchi 竹内幸次郎 was born in Gunma Prefecture, Japan in February of 1879. He showed an interest in learning at a young age and studied at Seijō Chūgakkō 成城中学校 and Tōkyō Senmon Gakkō 東京専門學校 in Tokyo. He received a solid education at these schools, particularly in Japanese subjects. At the conclusion of his studies he joined the newspaper Hokushin jihō 北信時報 in Nagano. By 1905 Takeuchi became interested in going overseas to observe the newspaper industry and to study English. In 1906 he managed to buy passage on a trans-Pacific cargo ship and landed in Seattle in late March or early April. After his arrival he worked as a dish washer in

\begin{itemize}
\item\textsuperscript{170} Listed in Hokubei nenkan, 1912-1916.
\item\textsuperscript{172} Takeuchi, p. 577.
\item\textsuperscript{173} Takeuchi, p. 636.
\item\textsuperscript{174} Mitchell, p. 270; Mitchell reports that this magazine was a monthly published 1907-1917 and that K. Tomita was the editor and W. Ukaji was the publisher.
\item\textsuperscript{175} Fukui, p. 160.
\end{itemize}
Bellingham and later as a day laborer on various jobs. By early 1908 he had become a writer for the newspaper Amerika shinpō あめりか新報 in Seattle and later acquired a financial interest in the paper.

Unfortunately, the Amerika shinpō ran into financial problems. Kageo (Fūn) Katayama 平山 (風雲) 景雄, the founder, left the paper after a disagreement with co-founder Seijirō (Kenwan) Takeda 武田 (硯湾) 清次郎. Sometime later it appears that Takeda and someone named Kusaka went behind Takeuchi’s back and sold the Amerika shinpō to Hikoichi Ishioka (石岡彦一). As soon as Takeuchi learned of this he was furious and somehow managed to drive Ishioka out of the company. However, continued financial difficulties forced Takeuchi to suspend publication in November 1908 and resulted in the sale of the movable type to the M. Furuya Company.

With help from Kuranosuke Hirade 平出倉之助, Takeuchi got the type back. In late 1909 he founded the Taihoku Nippōsha and his plans for a new paper came to fruition on January 1, 1910 when the first issue of the Taihoku nippō was published. This was an evening paper which was issued daily from 507 A Maynard Aveune in Seattle.

Katsuharu (Gogai) Nakashima 中島 (桐街) 勝治, formerly with the Shin Nihon, joined the paper at this time and was in charge of a column called “Bekkō zakkichō” 隠口雑記帳. In the early years, the Taihoku nippō was controlled by Kuranosuke Hirade, C.T. Takahashi, and his wife, Takechiyo, by means of their monetary support. However, Takeuchi was not content to remain under their influence and after much effort succeeded in making the paper independent around July 1914. The following month, a supporters’ organization was formed to provide a stable source of income and advertising revenue. Influential members of the community joined in this effort and supplied the supplementary capital necessary to keep the paper solvent.

The paper grew and developed in the years following World War I. Takeuchi served as president of the Japanese Association and took an active role in the local community. In 1929 he published his landmark history of Japanese in the Pacific Northwest called Beikoku Seihokubu Nihon iminshi 米國西北部日本移民史. This book stands today as the most comprehensive work on the subject.

Takeuchi wrote a regular column in the Taihoku nippō called “Zakkichō 雑記帳 which appeared under the name “Tarō sake” 太郎作 [by Tarō] or sometimes under his pen name, Seiran 青巌. The column treated such subjects as U.S.-Japan relations, customs and culture of the Pacific Northwest, and current events in the local Japanese community. Throughout the 1930’s the paper covered world events, news from and about Japan, and current national and local news from the United States. Local news of interest to the Japanese community was well represented, including articles on sports, entertainment, and home living. Serialized fiction was also included. The English section debuted on

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176 Information on Takeuchi’s early life in Japan and the United States summarized from Okuiizumi, Kaisetsu, p. 2; 28-29.
177 Tamura, Shiatoru shoki, p. 55.
178 Sakaguchi, p. 1.
August 7, 1934. Budd Fukei was the English editor from the fall of 1937 until January 2, 1941 when he left the paper.\(^{179}\) Around mid-1941 he became the English editor of the *Hokubei jiji*.

Takeuchi passed away at the age of 55 on July 2, 1933.\(^{180}\) Keitarō (Kyōu) Kawajiri 川尻 (杏雨) 慶太郎 took over as publisher and editor-in-chief until his resignation in January 1939.\(^{181}\) Masaru Akahori 赤堀最, known also in Seattle under the name of Hyōroku Ōishi 大石兵六, was managing editor from 1934-1941.\(^{182}\) Koto Takeuchi, wife of the late Kōjirō Takeuchi, served as the business manager for several years. Yasuji Satō 氏本满 filled this position from around 1936-1938.\(^{183}\) In January 1939, Takeuchi’s son, Richard Chihiro Takeuchi 竹内千尋, became the publisher. At the time, he was a sophomore at the University of Washington. He continued in this position until April 21, 1942 when the paper was closed due to the removal of all Japanese from the Pacific coast. He was on the editorial staff of the *Camp Harmony News Letter* and later editor of the *Minidoka Irrigator*. He relocated to Chicago and subsequently worked at the *Chicago Sun Times*.

Tairiku jihō 大陸時報 (Continental Times)

The *Tairiku jihō* was published monthly in Seattle by Sonan Akiyama 秋山蘇南 around 1912.\(^{184}\)

Tairiku jiron 大陸時論 [Continental Review]

The *Tairiku jiron* was a periodical published in Seattle at 609 Main Street by a person named Okada 岡田.\(^{185}\)

Tairiku kōron 大陸公論 \(^{186}\) [Continental Forum]

No information available.

Tairiku nōgyō 大陸農業 \(^{187}\) [Continental Agriculture]

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\(^{179}\) Personal communication from Budd Fukei to the author, August 21, 2006.


\(^{181}\) *Hokubei jiji*, Jan 6, 1939, p. 1 (English section)


\(^{183}\) *Polk’s Seattle City Directory*, 1934-1939.


\(^{185}\) *Hokubei nenkan*, 1919 ed.

\(^{186}\) Takeuchi, p. 576.

\(^{187}\) Takeuchi, p. 576.
No information available.

Taishū 大衆 (Portland) The Taishu [The Masses]

S. Hata was the editor and publisher of the newspaper Taishū which was issued twice a month at 212 N.W. 4th Avenue in Portland. It consisted of four pages on one sheet with each page measuring 15 x 22 inches. The paper began publication in 1930 or 1931 and continued until at least late 1934. Judging from the one issue that is available, it was a paper of social and political criticism.  

Taishū 大衆 (Seattle) [The Masses]

Taishū was a weekly labor publication edited and published in Seattle by Kazue Martin Miyata 宮田主計 in 1938 as a continuation of his Rōdo 労働. It was published until late 1941 or early 1942.

Takoma タコマ The Tacoma  

The monthly magazine Takoma was founded on February 11, 1912 by Kichisaburō Fujimoto 藤本善三郎 and Michimaro (Goyō) Iino 飯野 (五洋) 道真. In 1913 it became a semimonthly. Continued in May 1914 by Takoma shūho タコマ週報.

Takoma jihō タコマ時報 (1915) Tacoma Japanese Times; The Tacoma Weekly Journal

The Takoma jihō is a continuation of the Takoma shūho タコマ週報. It was published weekly in Tacoma by Shun’ichi Ōtsuka 大塚俊一 from as early as January 1915. It

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188 Taishū, vol. 5, no. 94 (August 25, 1934) held in the Yasui Family Collection at the Oregon Historical Society. This is the only known issue currently in existence.
189 English title from Polk’s Tacoma City Directory, 1912 ed.
190 This date is reported in Zaibei Nihonjin shi (p. 528) and in K. Itō’s Zoku Hokubei hyakunen zakura (p. 151). In an article by S. Ōtsuka in the July 31, 1926 issue of the Takoma shūho he comments that the paper observed its 15th anniversary in 1926 which would confirm 1912 as the first year of publication. However, the front page of this issue of the paper as reproduced on p. 150 of Zoku Hokubei hyakunen zakura carries the statement “一九一年創刊” [founded 1911]. The discrepancy between 1911 and 1912 as the first year of publication has yet to be explained.
191 Iino’s first name has been romanized as Domaro and Domaroji in several sources, however he is listed in the 1912 Polk’s Tacoma City Directory as G. M. Iino which indicates that the name was pronounced as Michimaro.
192 Takoma jihō タコマ時報, vol. 4, no. 93 (Jan. 1, 1915)
became a daily in November 1920. Sometime in 1921 (month uncertain) it became a weekly 16 page magazine called *Jiyū* 自由.

**Takoma shūhō タコマ週報 [Tacoma Weekly]**

Shun’ichi Ōtsuka 大塚俊一 took over the magazine *Takoma* タコマ in May 1914 and changed the name to *Takoma shūhō*. By January 1915 the title had been changed to *Takoma jihō* タコマ時報.

**Takoma shūhō タコマ週報 (1922) [Tacoma Japanese Weekly]**

Published as a continuation of the magazine *Jiyū* 自由 in May 1922 by Shun’ichi Ōtsuka 大塚俊一, the *Takoma shūhō* was a four page weekly newspaper. In August 1926 Ōtsuka returned to Japan and the paper was taken over by Yasuhiko Niimura 新村安彦. He operated it until February 1934 when he moved to Argentina. The paper was suspended until July of 1934 when Shūichi Fukui 福井周一 and Yūkichi Murai 村井勇吉 stepped forward to resume publication. The following year Fukui left and Murai carried on as sole proprietor until 1939 when he went back to Japan. At this point, Fukui returned to the paper and ran it until April of 1942. Fukui’s primary occupation appears to have been the proprietorship of a grocery and variety store called the Takoma Benrisha タコマ便利社. If so, the newspaper would have been a sideline, albeit a time consuming and expensive one. After the war, Fukui returned to Tacoma and opened a grocery store. Although he did not operate a newspaper after the war he continued his interest in journalism as a correspondent and writer for the *Hokubei hōchi* in Seattle.

**Tamatebako 玉手箱 [Pandora’s Box]**

Harry Masahide (Kyōjindō) Yamashita194 山下 (狂人堂) 雅英, Shikō Morooka 師岡紫紅, Atsushi Setooka 瀬戸岡敦, Bunji Hamoaka 濱岡文治, Giichi Naruishi [rom?] 成石義一, and others published this literary magazine around October 1903 in Seattle from their headquarters known as the Kyōjindō [Madhouse] which was located near the new Hirade Shōten. It ceased after only three issues primarily because the participants were heavily occupied with plans for a daily newspaper which would turn out to be the *Asahi shinbun* 旭新聞.195

**Tensei 天聲 [Voice of Heaven]**

193 *Zaibei Nihonjin shi*, p. 528; *Furusato* reports that Fukui returned to the paper in 1940.
194 Full name confirmed on Yamada’s World War I draft registration card.
195 Takeuchi, p. 572.
In 1907 Shikō Morooka 師岡紫紅, Matsukage [rom?] Matsukura 松倉松影, and Shun’ichi Ōtsuka 大塚俊一 started the monthly Tensei in Seattle. It was later taken over by Chōichi (Sekibutsu) Ikeda 池田 (石仏) 長市 and continued publication until the spring of 1911.196

Tobei no tomo 渡米の友 [Friend of the America-bound]

Shin’ichi Kawasaki 河崎信一 published this magazine in Seattle around 1906.197

Tōtemu-tō トーテム塔 The Totem

Tōtemu-tō was a poetry compilation in Japanese issued in Seattle by the Shakōkai 沙港倶 and printed at the Yorita Insatsujo 寄田印刷所. The only known issue of this title was published in August 1928.198 The typographical presentation of the date suggests that The Totem may have been intended to be an annual publication and it is included in this bibliography for that reason. However, it is equally possible that the 1928 volume was the only one published and, if so, would have been a booklet rather than a periodical.

Tōzaiyō 東西洋 [East and West]

Tōzaiyō was a continuation of Nichi-Bei bōeki jihō 日米貿易時報 [Japan-U.S. Trade Report] issued by Ototaka Yamaoka 山岡音高 in Seattle in 1911. It is thought to have ceased shortly thereafter.199

Washington 華盛頓 [Washington]

This short-lived magazine was issued in Seattle in February 1905 by Chikakichi Shibama 芝間斎吉, secretary of the Japanese Consulate.200

Yamato やまと [Japan]

Senjirō Hatsukano 初鹿野詮次郎 and Fumio (Gyokudō) Aoyagi 青柳 (獄堂) 芙未雄 left the Hokubei jiji 北米時事 in July of 1905 and founded the newspaper Yamato in

196 Takeuchi, p. 573.
198 1928 edition held in University of Washington Libraries, Special Collections.
199 Takeuchi, p. 575.
200 Takeuchi, p. 572; name verified in the 1904 edition of Polk’s Seattle City Directory.
Seattle. After Aoyagi left, Hetsukano continued on by himself. In the fall of 1909, it became a monthly but gradually faded away some time later.\footnote{Takeuchi, p. 572.}

Yū maga ゆうマガ YOU maga

Yū maga was first published in Seattle by JEN Inc. in 1998 as a free Japanese language newspaper that contained information on life and leisure in the Pacific Northwest.\footnote{JEN Company History, http://www.jeninc.com/profile/history.html (accessed Mar. 20, 2006)} It was later issued as a free glossy monthly magazine. Noriko Goto Palmer is the publisher and Sayaka Sogabe is the Editor-in-Chief.

Billed as “The ultimate information magazine in Japanese,” Yū maga is essentially a city magazine for Japanese students and business people (and their families). In addition to covering entertainment and community events, it provides a wide variety of information on topics such as real estate transactions, legal matters, financial issues, medical and dental concerns, and general daily living matters.

Yūyake shinbun 夕焼け新聞 Yuuyake Shimbun Sunset Newspaper

Jim Hill established the Yūyake shinbun in Portland, Oregon in September 1998. This free monthly newspaper is issued in tabloid format (each page 7 x 11”) and consists of 16 pages with color photographs and illustrations. It is distributed free of charge at selected outlets in Oregon as well as Seattle, Washington. Jim Hill is the publisher and Keiko Honda is the editor.

The first 11 pages are usually in English with the remaining five pages in Japanese. The paper covers Japan-related news and events of interest to those connected with the Portland Japanese and Japanese-American communities. Regular features include news of people in the community, profiles of business people and professionals, and columns on health issues and real estate.

Readership is composed of the following demographic groups:

50\% Caucasians with a business, educational, or social interest in Japan.
35\% Japanese nationals (business people, students, education professionals, recent immigrants)
15\% Asian and Asian Americans (Chinese, Japanese, Indian, Korean and Southeast Asians)
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